A CHECK LIST of the VASCULAR PLANTS of BOUGAINVILLE, with DESCRIPTIONS of some COMMON FOREST TREES

D. B. FOREMAN

BOTANY BULLETIN No. 5

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS,
DIVISION OF BOTANY,
LAE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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INTRODUCTION

In this account of the botany of Bougainville, the emphasis is placed on the southern part, where most of the botanical collections have been made, and in particular, the Tonolei Harbour timber area.

A list of species from Bougainville district, based on the collections from the region since 1875, has been given. The list refers only to plants collected within the Papua and New Guinea political limit of Bougainville, collections from the Shortland and Fauro groups, lying to the south of Bougainville, have not been included.

Descriptions of the most common timber trees and also the more common smaller trees which come within the one class for possible pulp usage have been prepared. In preparing these descriptions some botanical terms have been used for convenience, and for the benefit of those with little or no botanical knowledge, a glossary of these terms has been included.

BOTANICAL EXPLORATION OF BOUGAINVILLE

The earliest records to be found of botanical collections from Bougainville are those of Dr. Naumann, made during the voyage of the "Gazelle" in 1875. His collections have been recorded by Engler (1886) and Schumann (1888). Naumann's Bougainville collections were not very extensive but are interesting. H.B. Guppy collected on the Islands of the Bougainville Straits in 1884 and a list of plants he collected is given in Guppy (1887). This list is not included in the list of species given in this account.

The first botanical exploration of this century of Bougainville was in 1905 when K. Rechinger and L. Rechinger made extensive collections from several places including the areas around Buin, Kieta and on Buka. C.F. Kajewski in 1930 made collections around Kieta and later moved into the Crown Prince Range area around Kupei and then down to Buin, the Siwai Plain area and up to Lake Loloru. From 1929-1936 J.H.L. Waterhouse made collections from New Georgia and surrounding islands, Bougainville, particularly the Siwai Plain, and New Britain. These last three collections are very important in that many new species were described from them.

In 1945 the Australian Army Forestry Company carried out an aerial photographic survey of the Bougainville district, mapping the broad vegetation types, and in particular, the distribution of the large areas of Terminalia brassii swamps. The first N.G.F. collections were made at Torokina (on the west coast) during February and March, 1945, during a forest survey of the area by the Australian Army Forestry Company.

W. Heather, in 1948, made a series of collections around Tonolei and Abia River areas, later he also made a few collections from Buka.

From 1957 botanical collections from Bougainville have become more numerous.

Below is set out a summary of the plant collections from Bougainville:

Name	Date	Locality	Series of Numbers
Naumann, F.C.	1875	Bougainville	No numbers given, only dates.
Rechinger, K.) Rechinger, L.)	1905	Siwai Plain, Buin, Kieta, Buka and excursions inland.	

Name	Date	Locality	Series of Numbers
Kajewski, C.F.	1930	Kieta, Kupei, Buin, Siwai Plain, Lake Loloru	1526 - 2313

Waterhouse, J.H.L.

The numbering of these collections is rather complicated because there are 3 series of collections and 4 series of numbers.

The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, kindly supplied the following information:

1st series: May-Sept. 1929 Nos. 1-363 New Georgia and adjacent islands.

2nd series: 1930 - 1936 Nos. 1-B to 982-B, "B" added to distinguish this from earlier series. In this, Nos. 1-852 collected on Buka/Bougainville; 853-886 on New Britain; 887-897 on Bougainville; 898-982 on New Britain.

3rd series: 1932 Nos. Y1 to Y206. These collections are now at United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Some 3rd series numbers have been received by Kew also bearing 2nd series numbers and therefore bear three numbers, a "Y" number, a "B" number and a Yale accession number.

Name	Date	Locality	Series of Nos. N.G.F.
Forest Survey No.2 Aust. Army For. Company	Jan-Feb 1945	Torokina	576 - 586 590 - 600 801 - 831
Heather, W.	Oct 1948	Ubabakogi-Abia River	2849 - 2872 2890 - 2891
	Oct 1948	Tonolei Harbour	2873 - 2875
	Nov 1948	Buka Passage	2876 - 2887
	Nov 1948	Sohano	2888 - 2889
Millar, A.N.	Nov 1957	Arawa	9293
	Nov 1958	Arawa	9708
Kazakoff, M.	Jul 1960	Buin	12001 - 12011
	(Specimens not at Lae - probably destroyed).		
Kumul, M.	Aug 1963	Tonolei	13029 - 13030
Womersley, J.S. & Corner, E.J.H.	Oct 1960	Arawa Plantation (Bovo River)	13314 - 13328
Womersley, J.S.	Oct 1960	Kupei, Arawa Track	13329 - 13389
	Oct 1960	Arawa Plantation	13390 - 13395
	Oct 1960	Kupei	13396 - 13400
	Oct 1960	Arawa Plantation	13401 - 13415

Name	Date	Locality	Series of Nos. N.G.F.
Corner, E.J.H.	Oct 1960	Buka	13553 - 13554
	Oct 1960	Arawa Plantation	13555 - 13566
	Oct 1960	Kupei	13567 - 13600
	Oct 1960	Crown Prince Range, Kupei	13701 - 13775
	Oct 1960	Arawa Plantation	13776
Royen, P. van	June-July 1960	Around Toimonapu Plantation	16339 - 16454
Sayers, C.D.	May 1964	Tonolei	19690 - 19743
Womersley, J.S.	Jan 1967	Topinau Village Arawa	24865 - 24871
Millar, A.N.	Oct 1966	Arawa	22745
Ridsdale, C. & Lavarack, P.S.	Jan 1967	Pavairi Village	30539 - 30678
	Jan 1967	Pavairi Village	31005 - 31211
	Jan 1967	Rumba Village	31212 - 31223
	Jan 1967	Pavairi Village	31224 - 31275
	Feb 1967	Insina Village	31276 - 31280A
	Feb 1967	Lake Loloru	31281 - 31340
	Feb 1967	Kapikavi Village	31341 - 31376
	Feb 1967	Lake Loloru	31378 - 31540
	Feb 1967	Kapikavi Village	31547 - 31560
	Feb 1967	Bokarkani	31561 - 31582
	Feb 1967	Kapikavi Village	31583 - 31615
	Feb 1967	Arawa Plantation	31616 - 31618
	Feb 1967	Aropa Plantation	31619A
Dockrill, A.W.	Jul 1967	Arawa Valley	34067 - 34077
de la Motte, Y.M.	Apr 1968	Aropa Plantation	29383
New Guinea Biological Foundation	Apr 1968	Arawa Plantation	37110
Coode, M.J.E.) Dockrill, A.W.)	Aug 1969	Tonolei	40451 - 40453
Dockrill, A.W.	Aug 1969	Tonolei	34177 - 34198
			40398 - 40403
Coode, M.J.E.)			40386 - 40397
Dockrill, A.W.)	Aug 1969	Tonolei	40404 - 40450
Foreman, D.B.)			45604 - 45606
Foreman, D.B.	Aug 1969	Tonolei	45607 - 45719
Foreman, D.B.	Oct 1969	Tonolei	45734 - 45755
Millar, A.N. & Vandenberg, J.	Apr 1970	Arawa	48501 - 48521

Note: During this time a selection of the extensive orchid collection at Arawa Plantation was brought to Lae where it has been established in the Botanic Garden.

Name	Date	Locality	Series of Nos. N.G.F.
C.S.I.R.O.	The C.S.I.R.O. Land Research and Regional Survey Team in 1964 made a survey of Bougainville and extensive botanical collections were made in the southern portion of the island, mainly to the west and north of Buin up to Lake Loloru.		
Craven, L. & Schodde, R.	Aug 1964 Sep 1964	South Bougainville, particularly around Buin and up to Lake Loloru.	1 - 544
Schodde, R. & Craven, L.	Jan 1964	South Bougainville, particularly around Buin and up to Lake Loloru.	3581 - 4131
Heyligers, P.C.	Aug 1964	South Bougainville	1029 - 1116
OTHER COLLECTIONS:			
Nicolson, D.H.	Oct 1961	Arawa Plantation	Number of collections not known
Kimmorley, C.		Mt. Balbi	Number of collections not known
Latter, J.H.	Feb 1963	Mt. Balbi	
Parker, F.	Oct 1963	Mt. Balbi	
Whitmore, T.C.	Apr 1964	Tonolei Harbour (1 day only)	B.S.I.P. 4143 - 4168
Cole, M.	Apr 1965	General area around Panguna	Number of collections not known

Of the collections listed above the following have been made at 5,000 feet or more:

Kimmorley, Latter and Parker from Mt. Balbi;
Ridsdale and Lavarack from Lake Loloru, NGF 31281 to 31340 and 31475 to 31537;
Craven (and Schodde) from Lake Loloru, 319 to 347;
Schodde (and Craven) from Lake Loloru, 3737 to 3738 and 3889 to 3918;
Kajewski also made collections above 5,000 feet in the Lake Loloru area but details of these are not known at Lae.

BOUGAINVILLE RESOURCE SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS

1. Buka-Bougainville, 1948, W.A. Heather
2. Tinputz Area, 1948, W.A. Heather
3. Asitavi Area, 1958, E. Gray
4. Numa Numa-Arigua Area, 1961
5. Tonolei, 1960, E.T. Hammermaster
6. Kuraio Timber Area, 1964, E.T. Hammermaster
7. Torokina-Empress Augusta Bay, 1956, E.T. Hammermaster
8. Tonolei, 1969, P.A. Ryan

BOUGAINVILLE - GENERAL

The island of Bougainville is approximately 130 miles long and up to 60 miles wide, with an area of some 3,475 square miles. To the north lies the smaller island of Buka, about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, separated from Bougainville by the narrow Buka Passage. To the south east is the rest of the Solomon Islands group. The dominant geographical features of the island are the Emperor and Crown Prince Ranges which rise to above 8,000 feet. In this zone there are three volcanic areas - Mt. Balbi which is still active, Mt.Bagana, and in the south, the crater lake, Lake Loloru. The interior is difficult to reach and remains virtually unknown. Along the east coast of the island are extensive areas of rich volcanic soils with plantation development begun when Bougainville was under German administration prior to World War 1.

The island has extensive timber stands, one of the largest, for which the timber rights have been obtained, being the Tonolei Harbour area.

NOTES ON TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES, CLIMATE AND SOILS OF SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE

TOPOGRAPHY

The Crown Prince Range is the dominating geographic feature with Mt. Takuan (7,400 feet) and Mt. Taroka (7,200 feet) being the highest peaks.

A low mountain range, the Deuro Range, lies to the north of Tonolei Harbour and divides into two spurs, one going down either side of the harbour. The spurs rise up to just over 1,000 feet above sea level and fall away quite steeply to the harbour foreshores.

There is an extensive lowland lying between the Deuro Range and the Crown Prince Range further north. It is drained by three main river systems, the Luluai, the Pirias and the Abia. Most of this area is under 100 feet above sea level and slopes gently from the foothills of the central range to the east coast.

Just to the north of Tonolei Harbour is a shallow inland lake, Lake Lahala, which may be connected to the sea after heavy rains.

The Siwai Plain, located on the south west side of the island, is another large lowland area, mostly under 300 feet above sea level.

CLIMATE

Rainfall: From the information available from a previous report (Hammermaster et al. 1960), the rainfall is in the vicinity of 130 inches per annum, with June, July, August and September being the wettest months.

Temperature: Again from an earlier report (Hammermaster et al. 1960), the average maximum temperature is about 85.5°F. while the average minimum temperature is about 73°F.

SOILS

Two major soil surveys have been carried out on Bougainville in recent years; one during the C.S.I.R.O. Land Research Survey in 1964 and another earlier survey by C.L. Wijk (1963) on the distribution and main characteristics of the soils in the region.

More than two-thirds of the island is covered by recent volcanic ash of varying thickness, such soils are characteristic of the Crown Prince Range. Much of the Abia-Luluai River Plain and the Siwai Plain is covered by extensive areas of alluvial soils. There are also parts, particularly near the coast, with swamp soils having a high content of poorly decomposed vegetative material. These soils are found in areas such as mangrove swamps and in other places which are either periodically or permanently inundated. In marked contrast to these, the soils of the Deuro Range are usually brown friable clays or brown loams overlying brown friable clays.

This then is a simple outline of the major soil types of southern Bougainville. The complete picture is, of course, much more complex, see Scott (1967) for further details.

THE TONOLEI HARBOUR TIMBER AREA

The area is approximately 110,000 acres and is estimated to have a timber potential of 500,000,000 super feet. The timber rights were purchased by the Administration in 1963.

VEGETATION

During the most recent survey the main area considered was that immediately around Tonolei Harbour and the extensive plain to the north. An attempt has been made to differentiate the major vegetation types of the area according to habitat and/or species composition. The following types are considered:

1. Terminalia brassii Swamps

These swamps were first mapped in 1945 from aerial photographs. In 1960 when another more detailed survey of the Tonolei area was made, another series of photographs revealed that these swamps had diminished somewhat in size. To date, no satisfactory explanation as to why this should be so has been offered.

The trees in these areas may be over 130 feet tall and from the air have a very characteristic 'cauliflower' appearance. Here T. brassii Exell is usually the only emergent seen. The under storey consists of Heliconia, Pandanus, Zingiberaceae and Ficus species.

2. Lowland Ridge Forest

Best seen on the two spurs running down either side of the harbour and on the low ridges to the west and north of the area. These ridges carry quite a good stand of Calophyllum comprised of C. vitiense Turr. (narrow leaf) and C. kajewskii A.C. Sm. Besides these species Pometia pinnata J. & G. Forst. and Neoscortechinia forbesii (Hook.f.) C.T. White, with a few scattered Vitex cofassus Reinw. and Albizia sp. are found. Here the under storey is quite rich in species of Rubiaceae, Palmae, Zingiberaceae, Moraceae (Ficus), Myrsinaceae and Myristicaceae. Outstanding on these ridges and also on the coast is the palm Metroxylon salomonense Becc. with its striking inflorescence.

Some of this area has been logged and is now covered with low re-growth comprising a mixture of many species.

3. Mixed Lowland Forest

This covers the extensive plain area to the north of Tonolei Harbour and also the Siwai Plain. The species composition is very variable, depending on locality.

The following species are usually found in the upper storey or as emergents, but may be found in the lower layers too:

Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.
Buchanania arborescens (Bl.) Bl.
Burckella obovata (G. Forst.) Pierre
B. sorei Royen
Campnosperma brevipetiolata Volk.
Celtis latifolia (Bl.) Planch.
C. philippinensis Blanco
Elaeocarpus floridanus Hemsl.
E. sphaericus (Gaertn.) K. Schum.
Eugenia spp.
Euodia elleryana F.v.M.
Ficus spp. - (Stranglers)
Octomeles sumatrana Miq.
Palaquium spp.
Planchonella thyrsoidea C.T. White
P. obovoidea Lam
Pometia pinnata J.R. & G. Forst.
Pterocarpus indicus Willd.
Sloanea insularis A.C. Sm.
Terminalia calamansanai (Blanco) Rolfe
T. solomonensis Exell
Teysmanniodendron ahernianum Bakh.f.
Vitex cofassus Reinw.

The following species are usually found in the second storey:

Alstonia spectabilis R. Br.
Artocarpus spp. (also on low ridges)
Cananga odorata (Lamk.) Hook.f. & Thoms.
Cerbera floribunda K. Schum.
Chisocheton spp.
Cyclandrophora laurina (A. Gray) Kost.
Dillenia ingens B.L. Burtt
Diospyros spp.
Fagraea racemosa Jack & Wall.
Ficus spp.
Garcinia spp.
Glochidion spp.
Litsea spp.
Macaranga spp.
Myristica spp.
Semecarpus spp.

Again, palms and gingers are present in some places together with tangled masses of bamboos as well as juvenile forms of the species mentioned above; climbing palms (Calamus spp.) are

especially frequent.

This is, of course, simplifying the picture a great deal in that only the larger components are mentioned. There are many smaller plants on the forest floor as well as epiphytes and vines, all of which go to make up this complex called lowland rainforest.

It is possible to go further and distinguish different associations which can be seen within the complex. These and other vegetation types of Bougainville have been outlined by Heyligers (1967) and there is no point in repeating them here.

4. Mangrove Swamp Areas

Occurs in pockets around the harbour foreshores. Here Bruguiera spp., Rhizophora apiculata Bl. and Xylocarpus granatus Koenig are commonly found. The under storey is made up of juvenile plants of the above species.

5. Coastal Vegetation

Besides the mangrove swamps already described there are extensive areas of Calophyllum inophyllum L., Casuarina sp. and Terminalia catappa L. usually occurring in small pockets or in strips along the coast.

There is also a mixture of low scrub, grasses, palms and pandans with very few trees of economic importance.

6. Secondary Re-growth Areas

In the Tonolei Harbour region large areas of secondary re-growth are seen, some of these obviously are old native village sites. Kleinhovia hospita L. and Macaranga species are common, along with a low tangled mass of palms, pandans, gingers, bamboos and other species.

7. Areas Not Supporting Any Tree Growth

Just to the north of Tonolei Harbour is the large inland lake, Lake Lahala, around which is an extensive area of tall grass-land with scattered low scrub. The exact composition of this is not known.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SOME FAMILIES FOUND IN THE TONOLEI HARBOUR AREA

COMBRETACEAE

Besides Terminalia brassii Exell there was some confusion regarding other species of Terminalia present.

The most common species (besides Terminalia brassii) appeared to be T. calamansanai (Blanco) Rolfe which was widespread throughout the lowland area. This species was readily identified from the characteristic winged fruit and from most other Terminalia species by the white markings in the wood which can best be seen when the wood is cut with a sharp knife.

A large-leaved Terminalia sp. was collected 7 miles east of Buin; it most closely resembles T. copelandii Elm. T. sepicana Diels was seen growing outside the administration buildings at Buin but was not collected.

T. catappa L. with its quite distinct old red leaves was seen on the coast.

T. complanata K. Schum., T. megalocarpa Exell, T. microcarpa Decne and T. solomonensis have also been recorded from the region.

As far as is known no other species of Terminalia are likely to be encountered. Descriptions of the common species have been adapted from "Forest Manual Part I Revised. COMBRETACEAE" by Mr. M.J.E. Coode, Division of Botany.

GUTTIFERAE

Three species of Calophyllum have been recorded from the Tonolei Harbour area: C. inophyllum L., C. vitiense Turr. and C. kajewskii A.C. Sm., all of which are fairly easily recognised. C. soulattri Burm.f. was also collected by Craven and Schodde from the lower slopes of Lake Loloru.

C. inophyllum is well known and should not be confused with any other species.

C. vitiense occurs in almost pure stands along the ridges running down either side of the harbour and although some of it has been removed some areas remain. It is characterised by its narrow lanceolate leaves. (See page 86).

C. kajewskii occurs on the low ridges and ridge side forests. It is quite common in some parts of the region and is easily recognised from the large fruits when present; its leaves

tend to be oblong with an obtuse apex.

C. soulattri. A wide-spread species, leaves very variable and short umbelliform inflorescences.

MYRTACEAE

The genus Eugenia is world wide. Segregates of Syzgium and Jambosa have been used for the Old World tropics with the result that many New Guinea species have names in Syzygium. The botanical distinctions are not completely satisfactory and current practice is to treat these as being Eugenia in the broad sense.

Descriptions are given of two of the most common Eugenia species in the Tonolei area; both are fairly distinct.

SAPINDACEAE

In New Guinea the trade recognises two main species of Pometia, namely P. pinnata J.R. & G. Forst. and P. tomentosa Teysm. & Binn. A third species, P. coriacea Radlk. occurs along river banks in monsoon areas and between 3-4,000 feet in the Bulolo Valley. It has not yet been found on Bougainville or in the B.S.I.P. This species is probably not of commercial significance.

The main differences between P. pinnata and P. tomentosa are listed below:

	P. pinnata	P. tomentosa
Habitat	Along river banks and in poorly drained places.	On ridges and slopes in well drained places.
Form	Bole usually twisted. Tree up to 40 metres (130 feet)	Bole not twisted. Tree up to 45 metres (145 feet)
Leaves & twigs	Basal leaflets inserted close to base of leaf rachis and clasping the twig. Leaf rachis and inflorescence more or less glabrous.	Basal leaflets at some distance along leaf rachis and not clasping the twig. Leaf rachis and inflorescence more or less hairy.
Flowers	Petals twice as long as calyx lobes, more or less glabrous.	Petals as long as calyx lobes, more or less hairy.
		Preferred by Trade

Jacobs (1962) did a study on variability in Pometia and recognises two species, P. ridleyi King emend. Radlk. and P. pinnata. The latter has 8 forms, two of these being P. pinnata forma pinnata and P. pinnata forma tomentosa.

SAPOTACEAE

The family is fairly easily recognised; however, many of the genera are not clearly defined and are often difficult to distinguish.

One of the more distinctive species found, particularly on the better drained parts of the Abia-Luluai River lowland, is Burckella sorei Royen. For some time the identity of this species was in doubt and it was thought to be a form of the very variable B. obovata (G. Forst.) Pierre. However, further investigations show it to be a distinct species. Besides these Bougainville collections it is known from Guadalcanal and Santa Ysabel.

Several trees of B. sorei were cut down near Helicopter Pad No.2, about 7 miles north west of Tonolei Harbour; none of them showed any serious fault.

Chelonespermum sp. was collected but unfortunately the material obtained is not sufficient to make a more positive identification. This genus is not well known but appears to be closely related to Burckella. It differs in having 4 petals, rather than 8, and the scar on the seed where it is attached to the ovary wall has numerous irregular, spiny processes which are absent in Burckella.

There are several species of Palaquium in the region, none of them being very common. P. erythrospermum Lam and P. galactoxylon (F.v.M.) Lam are two species most often encountered. In Palaquium there are 6 sepals, 6 petals and usually 6, but sometimes up to 36, stamens.

Planchonella thyrsoidea C.T. White, with its distinctive brown underleaf, occurs as scattered trees throughout the lowland area. P. firma (Miq.) Dubard, P. obovata (R. Br.) Pierre and P. obovoidea Lam are also found, none of them are very common. Planchonella is characterised by having the flower parts in 5's. There are 10 stamens of which only 5 are fertile.

ULMACEAE

Three of the species of Celtis found in this locality, namely C. latifolia (Bl.) Planch., C. philippinensis Blanco, and C. kajewskii Merr. & Perry, form a complex group. C. latifolia is not separated from C. philippinensis in the description as it is very difficult to decide where one is supposed to start and the other stop. C. kajewskii, which has much stronger venation, has been kept separate. It will be interesting to see if there is corresponding difference in the wood.

In the descriptions C. paniculata Planch. and C. nymanii K. Schum., neither of which is recorded from Bougainville, have

been included. Both are common throughout New Guinea and B.S.I.P. and may be expected to occur.

VERBENACEAE

Vitex cofassus Reinw. is well known. However, from a list supplied by the Division of Management, it was noted that Teysmanniodendron ahernianum Bakh.f. was not recorded by the Survey. It is possible that this species was mis-identified. Teysmanniodendron was noted to be one of the quite common mid-storey trees in the area; some specimens reached a fair size.

NOTES ON POSSIBLE PULPWOOD SPECIES - TONOLEI HARBOUR

This list, prepared with the assistance of the Division of Utilization, comprises the most common species which may be used for pulping. The specific gravity of the oven dry wood is used as a guide to suitability for pulping S.G. range 0.3 to 0.8.

On this basis some species of the following genera can be used for pulping:

Aglaia	Celtis	Ficus
Alstonia	Cerbera	Horsfieldia
Amoora	Chisocheton	Litsea
Bruguiera	Dillenia	Macaranga
Buchanania	Diospyros	Myristica
Burckella	Elaeocarpus	Neoscortechinia
Calophyllum	Endospermum	Planchonella
Campnosperma	Eugenia	Pometia
Canarium	Fagraea	Terminalia
		Vitex

No information was available for the following species or genera; they are, however, considered of probable use as pulpwood:

Anacolosa	Kleinhovia hospita L.
Aporusa	Leea
Celtis kajewskii Merr. & Perry	Myristica fatua Houtt.
Commersonia	M. globosa Warb.
Cyclandrophora laurina Kost.	M. kajewskii A.C. Sm.
Gironniera	Pithecellobium
Glochidion	Planchonella obovoidea Lam
Gynotroches	Prunus
Harpullia	Psychotria
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	Saurauia
	Semecarpus
	Urandra

GENERA FOUND BY SURVEY GROUP AT TONOLEI HARBOUR, 1969

LIST SUPPLIED BY DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT

Acmena
Aglaia
Ailanthus
Albizia
Alstonia
Althoffia
Amoora
Anthocephalus
Antiaris
Artocarpus
Archidendron
Bischofia
Buchanania
Burckella
Calophyllum
Campnosperma
Cananga
Canarium
Casuarina
Celtis
Cerbera
Chisocheton
Cryptocarya
Dillenia
*Dryadodaphne
Dysoxylum
Elaeocarpus
Endiandra
Endospermum
Eugenia
Evodia
Ficus
Flacourtia
*Flindersia
Ganophyllum
Garcinia
Gardenia
Gmelina
Gordonia
Heritiera
Hibiscus
Horsfieldia
Intsia
Kingiodendron
Kleinhovia
Laportea - Dendrocnide
Litsea
Macaranga
Mangifera
*Manilkara
Maniltoa
Mastixiodendron
Microcos
Myristica
Nauclea
Neonauclea
Neoscortechinia
Neubergia
Octomeles
Palaquium
Parinari
Pentaphalangium
Pimeleodendron
Planchonella
Planchonia
Polyalthia
*Protium
Prunus
Pterocarpus
Rhus
Semecarpus
Sloanea
Spondias
Sterculia
Terminalia
Timonius
Trema
Tristiropsis
Vitex
*Viticipremna
Xanthophyllum

* Not otherwise known from the Solomon Islands and probably misidentified.

CHECK LIST OF PLANTS FROM BOUGAINVILLE AND BUKA ISLANDS

Lae holds specimens in the NGF series, most of the C.S.I.R.O. series, and some specimens from the collections of Cole, Kimmorely, Latter, Nicolson, Parker, Waterhouse and Whitmore. The identity of these has been checked as far as possible. However, a considerable amount of work needs to be done in some groups, notably the ferns and orchids. Names for the Kajewski specimens have been obtained from the Arnold Arboretum and from literature records; Rechinger (1913) was used as a source for most of the names for the K. Rechinger and L. Rechinger collections. Names for the Naumann collections have been taken from Engler (1886), most of the names for the Waterhouse specimens have been taken from the literature, particularly Record (1945). Specimens from Kajewski, Naumann, Rechinger and Waterhouse collections marked ! have been seen.

Abbreviations of Collectors:

C. & S.	Craven and Schodde
Hey.	Heyligers
Kaj.	Kajewski
NGF	Various collectors of the Department of Forests, Papua and New Guinea
Rech.	Rechinger
S. & C.	Schodde and Craven
Wat.	Waterhouse

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

Arranged according to Holttum in the Seventh Edition of Willis' "A Dictionary of the Flowering Plants and Ferns" (1966) edited by H.K. Airy Shaw.

ANGIOPTERIDACEAE

Angiopteris evecta (G. Forst.) Hoffm. Hey. 1046; Rech. 4450, 4944.
Angiopteris spp. NGF 13357, 19741; S. & C. 3996.

ASPIDIACEAE

Aspidium latifolium Baker Rech. 4703.
A. polymorphum Wall. Rech. 4732, 4798.
A. semicordatum Sw. Rech. 3888, 4726, 4755.
Cyclopeltis sp. S. & C. 4028.
Dryopteris magnifica Copel. Kaj. 1758, 1773.
D. myriosora Copel. Kaj. 1769.

Dryopteris parasitica Kuntze Rech. 4670.
D. setigera Kuntze Rech. 3587, 4344, 4721.
Dryopteris spp. C. & S. 342; S. & C. 3900.
Nephrodium cucullatum Baker Rech. 4025.
N. glandulosum J. Sm. Rech. 4734.
N. hispidulum Baker Rech. 4673.
N. pennigerum Moore Rech. 3887, 4725, 4775.
Polystichum sp. S. & C. 3835.
Tectaria spp. NGF 30630, 31602; C. & S. 501; Hey. 1085.

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium feejeense Brack. Kaj. 1762.
A. laserpitiifolium Lamk. Kaj. 1962, 2292; Rech. 4769, 4806.
A. macrophyllum Sw. Rech. 3817, 4008, 4407, 4460.
A. pellucidum Lamk. C. & S. 224; Kaj. 1960; Rech. 4667, 4729.
A. powellii Baker Kaj. 2166.
A. scandens J. Sm. Kaj. 1735.
A. scolopendropsis F.v.M. Kaj. 1776
A. tenerum G. Forst. S. & C. 3810.
A. unilaterale Lamk. Kaj. 1764.
Asplenium sp. near A. robustum Bl. NGF 45668
Asplenium spp. NGF 30636, 30647, 30657, 30658, 31044, 31045, 31163, 31198, 31201, 31207, 31249, 31250, 31259, 31273, 31274, 31584; C. & S. 82, 146, 248, 330, 405; S. & C. 3598, 3719, 3770, 3791, 3825, 3848, 3944, 4002; Hey. 1089, 1108, 1111; Kaj. 1775; Rech. 4323.
Loxoscaphe sp. NGF 31281.

ATHYRIACEAE

Athyrium accedens (Bl.) Copel. S. & C. 4104; Hey. 1091; Kaj. 1760.
A. cordifolium (Bl.) Copel. C. & S. 296; Kaj. 1732.
Athyrium spp. Kaj. 1752, 1766.
Diplazium polypodioides Bl. Rech. 3890, 4024.
Diplazium spp. NGF 31308; S. & C. 3849.

BLECHNACEAE

Blechnum orientale L. Hey. 1049.
Blechnum spp. NGF 30548; C. & S. 209; Kaj. 1761, 1772.
Stenochlaena palustris (Burm.f.) Bedd. C. & S. 102; Rech. 4708, 4810.
S. sorbifolia J. Sm. Rech. 4633.

CYATHEACEAE

Cyathea hornei (Baker) Copel. NGF 31448.

Cyathea solomonensis Holttum NGF 31580.
C. whitmeei Baker NGF 16448.
Cyathea spp. NGF 19715; C. & S. 6, 221, 288; S. & C. 3733, 3785, 3821; Kaj. 1759; Hey. 1043.

DAVALLIACEAE

Davallia parallela Wall. Rech. s.n.
D. solida (G. Forst.) J. Sm. NGF 13395; Hey. 1047.
Davallia spp. NGF 30654, 30656, 31090; C. & S. 105, 392; S. & C. 3722.
Humata spp. NGF 31074, 31431, 31612; C. & S. 135; S. & C. 3660.
Scyphularia dorsalis Copel. C. & S. 308.

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Dennstaedtia scandens Moore Rech. 4345.
Dennstaedtia sp. NGF 31266.
Histiopteris sp. NGF 31447.
Leucostegia pallida (Mett.) Copel. Kaj. 1768.
Microlepia sp. C. & S. 113.
Orthiopteris sp. Hey. 1098.

DICKSONIACEAE

Cystodium sorbifolium (J. Sm.) J. Sm. NGF 16384.
Dicksonia hieronymi Brause NGF 31460.
D. sciurus C. Chr. S. & C. 3743.

DIPTERIDACEAE

Dipteris conjugata Reinw. Kaj. 2083

GLEICHENIACEAE

Gleichenia sp. NGF 31442.

GRAMMITIDACEAE

Calymmodon sp. C. & S. 185; S. & C. 3917.
Centropteris sp. NGF 31359.
Grammitis spp. NGF 31430; S. & C. 3896.
Prosaptia spp. NGF 31434; C. & S. 205.

GYMNOGRAMMACEAE

Coniogramme sp. C. & S. 95.
Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link NGF 31140; Hey. 1048.

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum spp. NGF 31042, 31043, 31063, 31079, 31083, 31426, 31438, 31439; C. & S. 311; S. & C. 3748, 3846.
Microgonium sp. NGF 40407.
Trichomanes aphlebioides C. Chr. NGF 31041, 31260, 40391; Kaj. 1956.
T. atrovirens (Presl) Kunze NGF 16386, 40387.
T. humile G. Forst. NGF 40394.
T. intermedium Bosch Kaj. 1674, 1731.
T. javanicum Bl. NGF 30626; Rech. 4735.
T. maximum Bl. NGF 30631, 31106, 31257.
T. meifolium Bory ex Willd. Kaj. 2167.
T. motleyi Bosch NGF 40406.
T. pallidum Bl. NGF 31208.
T. peltatum Baker Rech. 4567.
T. saxifragoides Presl Rech. 4068.
Trichomanes spp. NGF 31065, 31274, 31310, 31319, 31324, 31437, 40417, 40425; C. & S. 58, 163, 166, 167, 353, 356, 441; S. & C. 3601, 3747, 3819, 3966, 4010; Hey. 1099, 1112.
Hymenophyllaceae indet. NGF 31184, 31186, 31210, 31211, 31372, 31435, 31436, 31455, 31605, 31670, 40417, 40425; S. & C. 3690, 3692, 3783.

KAULFUSSIACEAE

Christensenia aesculifolia (Bl.) Maxon C. & S. 264; S. & C. 3674.

LINDSAEACEAE

Lindsaea chrysolepis Kramer Kaj. 2172.
L. decomposita Willd. C. & S. 168; S. & C. 3816; Hey. 1081; Kaj. 2149.
L. odorata Roxb. C. & S. 59; S. & C. 3814; Kaj. 2144; Wat. 453-B.
L. repens (Bory) Thw. var. ligulata Kramer S. & C. 3667; Wat. 45-B.
L. repens (Bory) Thw. var. sessilis (Copel.) Kramer C. & S. 124, 435; S. & C. 3589, 3885; Kaj. 1961; Rech. 4786; Wat. 142-B, 156-B, 247-B.
Lindsaea spp. NGF 40388; C. & S. 114; S. & C. 3696.

LOMARIOPSIDACEAE

Bolbitis heteroclita (Presl) Ching Wat. 411-B.
Campium kajewskii Copel. Kaj. 1763.

LYCOPODIACEAE

Lycopodium carinatum Desv. Rech. 3562, 4996.
L. cernuum L. S. & C. 3647; Kaj. 1751.
L. filicaulon Copel. Kaj. 1702, 2069 (type).
L. longum Copel. Kaj. 1953.
L. nummularifolium Bl. S. & C. 3874; Kaj. 1777, 1952.
L. phlegmaria L. Kaj. 1853; Rech. 4464.
L. squarrosum G. Forst. Kaj. 2108.
Lycopodium spp. NGF 40402, 40442, 45659; C. & S. 143, 223, 291, 317, 542; S. & C. 3680, 3705, 3769, 3949, 3978, 4020, 4116; Hey. 1107, 1116.

MARATTIACEAE

Marattia spp. C. & S. 276; S. & C. 3593; Hey. 1096, 1104.

OLEANDRACEAE

Nephrolepis acuta Presl Rech. 3889, 3935, 3993, 4635, 4844.
N. cordifolia (L.) Presl Hey. 1050A, 1050; Kaj. 1765.
N. hirsutula (G. Forst.) Presl Hey. 1032; Rech. 4685.
N. saligna Carruth. NGF 16450.
Nephrolepis spp. NGF 30646; C. & S. 340; S. & C. 3602, 3656; Hey. 1095.
Oleandra werneri Rosenst. C. & S. 287.
Oleandra spp. NGF 31444, 31446; C. & S. 133.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Helminthostachys zeylanica (L.) Hook. C. & S. 426.
Ophioglossum nudicaule L.f. var. macrorrhizum (Kunze) Clausen C. & S. 481.
O. pendulum L. NGF 40399; C. & S. 73, 165, 331; S. & C. 3876, 3977; Kaj. 1656, 2165; Rech. 3547, 4006.
O. reticulatum L. C. & S. 481A; Rech. 3615, 4093.

OSMUNDACEAE

Leptopteris alpinia (Baker) C. Chr. S. & C. 3891.
L. laxa Copel. Kaj. 1737.
Leptopteris sp. NGF 24833, 31462.

PARKERIACEAE

Ceratopteris thalictroides Brong. Rech. 4791.

POLYPODIACEAE

Aglamorpha heraclea (Kunze) Copel. Kaj. 1767.

Belvisia spp. NGF 13345; C. & S. 66, 120, 384.
Crypsinus albido-squamata (Bl.) Copel. C. & S. 341.
Crypsinus spp. NGF 31283, 31433, 31451; C. & S. 56, 67, 170; S. & C. 3942, 4043.
Dendroconche sp. C. & S. 225.
Drymoglossum piloselloides Presl S. & C. 4052, Wat. 431-B.
Drynaria quercifolia J.J. Sm. Rech. 3853, 3901, 4321.
Drynaria sp. C. & S. 91, 134; Hey. 1093.
Gonioplebium sp. S. & C. 3812.
Loxogramme sp. C. & S. 71.
Merinthosorus drynarioides (Hook.) Copel. C. & S. 401; S. & C. 4021; Kaj. 1949, 2039.
Microsorium alternifolium (Willd.) Copel. NGF 30653.
M. commutatum (Bl.) Copel. NGF 45690.
M. linguaeforme (Mett.) Copel. Kaj. 1972.
M. subgeminatum (Christ) Copel. NGF 16400.
Microsorium spp. C. & S. 32, 125, 354, 394, 433, 531; S. & C. 3612, 3950, 4061; Hey. 1056.
Polypodium adnascens Sw. Rech. 4062, 4829.
P. contaminans Wall. Rech. 3541.
P. musifolium Bl. Rech. 3629, 4645, 4771, 4887, 5351.
P. myriocarpum Mett. Rech. 4324.
P. phymatodes L. Rech. 4845.
Pyrrosia longifolia (Burm.f.) Morton NGF 31241; Hey. 1051.
Pyrossia spp. C. & S. 357; S. & C. 4086.

PSILOTACEAE

Psilotum complanatum Sw. NGF 31163A; C. & S. 254, 411; S. & C. 3740; Kaj. 1547.
P. nudum (L.) P. Beauv. S. & C. 4131; Rech. 4472.
Psilotum spp. NGF 40398, 40453.

PTERIDACEAE

Acrostichum aureum L. Rech. 5352.
Pteris comans G. Forst. Kaj. 1774.
P. moluccana Bl. Rech. 4022, 4032.
Pteris spp. Hey. 1067, 1097.

SCHIZAEACEAE

Lygodium circinnatum (Burm.f.) Sw. NGF 13318; C. & S. 406; Hey. 1103; Rech. 3874, 4394.
L. dimorphum Copel. S. & C. 3682.
L. trifurcatum Baker NGF 16451, 31261; Rech. 3905, 4716.
Schizaea dichotoma (L.) J.E. Sm. NGF 31320, 31421; C. & S. 164, 315.

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella nana (Desv.) Bl. Kaj. 2145.
S. rechingeri Hier. Rech. 4666 (syntype), 4715 (syntype).
Selaginella spp. NGF 13322, 45675; C. & S. 27, 299, 367, 428, 429, 491; S. & C. 3833; Hey. 1113.

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Cyclosorus beccarianus (Ces.) Copel. S. & C. 3847.
C. cataractorum Wagner & Grether NGF 31357; C. & S. 57; S. & C. 3815.
C. gregarius Copel. C. & S. 432.
C. polycarpus (Bl.) Holttum NGF 45662.
Cyclosorus sp. near C. subattenuatus (Rosenst.) Copel. NGF 45661.
Cyclosorus spp. NGF 31051; C. & S. 277, 525.
Thelypteris sp. C. & S. 334.

TMESIPTERIDACEAE

Tmesipteris tannensis Bernh. NGF 31321; S. & C. 3890.

VITTARIACEAE

Antrophyum alatum Brack. Kaj. 1963.
A. callifolium Bl. Rech. 4646.
Antrophyum spp. NGF 30623, 31601; S. & C. 3946, 4001.
Monogramma sp. NGF 31088.
Vittaria lineata Sw. Rech. 4459.
V. scolopendrina (Bory) Thw. Kaj. 2130.
Vittaria sp. NGF 31067, 31256, 31270; C. & S. 151, 543; S. & C. 3706.

GYMNOSPERMAE

CYCADACEAE

Cycas rumphii Miq. NGF 19739, 24825; Rech. 3634, 3782, 4779.
Cycas sp. Kaj. 1619.

GNETACEAE

Gnetum gnemon L. S. & C. 4064, 4127; Kaj. 1593, 1838, 2249; Wat./Yale 136; Wat. 109-B!
G. latifolium Bl. NGF 45657; C. & S. 379; S. & C. 3742, 4118.

PODOCARPACEAE

Dacrydium beccarii Parlatore NGF 30561.
D. xanthandrum Pilger Kaj. 1694, 1709.
Podocarpus neriifolius D. Don NGF 2887.
P. salomoniensis Wassch. NGF 31468; C. & S. 214.

MONOCOTYLEDONEAE

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Curculigo orchioides Gaertn. NGF 31575; C. & S. 301.

ARACEAE

Aglaonema marantifolium Bl. NGF 31244.
Alocasia indica (Lour.) Koch Rech. 4421.
Alocasia spp. Kaj. 1899, 1923.
Cyrtosperma spp. NGF 13380, 31597; S. & C. 3837.
Homalomena cordata Schott Rech. 3821.
H. rubescens Kunth Rech. 4905.
Homalomena spp. NGF 31104, 31245, 40403, 41316; C. & S. 195; S. & C. 4034.
Pistia stratiotes L. Rech. 4872.
Pothos hellwigii Engl. NGF 16403, 31144, 39012; Nicolson 1519; Rech. 4665, 4800.
P. rumphii Schott NGF 30628, 31188, 45669; C. & S. 38; S. & C. 3974, 4042; Rech. 4140.
Pothos spp. Kaj. 1607, 1808, 1813.
Rhaphidophora korthalsii Schott C. & S. 14; S. & C. 3734, 3934.
R. novoguineensis Engl. Rech. 4870.
R. reineckei Engl. NGF 31600.
Rhaphidophora spp. NGF 31091; C. & S. 286, 375; S. & C. 4070.
Schismatoglottis calyptrata (Roxb.) Zoll. & Morr. Rech. 4789.
S. novoguineensis N.E. Br. Rech. 4945.
Scindapsus spp. S. & C. 3935; Kaj. 1891, 2162.
Spathiphyllum sp. nov. NGF 31268, 31279A.

COMMELINACEAE

Aneilema obliqua Royen S. & C.3920.
A. papuanum Warb. NGF 40448.
A. vitiense Seem. NGF 13320; Rech. 4736, 4889.
Commelina cyanea R. Br. Rech. 3741, 4967.
C. nudiflora L. S. & C. 3921.
Commelina sp. Kaj. 2177.
Cyanotis ciliata (Bl.) Bakh.f. Rech. 3610, 4474.

Cyanotis moluccana Merr. NGF 31213
Cyanotis sp. NGF 13337.
Floscopa scandens Lour. NGF 13331, 16379; C. & S. 355; S. & C. 4107; Kaj. 1637.
Pollia macrophylla Benth. Naumann s.n.; Wat. s.n.-B!
P. secundiflora (Bl.) Bakh.f. S. & C. 4093.
P. thyrsiflora (Bl.) Steud. Kaj. 1833.
Pollia spp. NGF 13366, 31034; Kaj. 2117.
Zebrina pendula Schnizl NGF 13333; C. & S. 473; S. & C. 3795; Kaj. 1966.

CORSIACEAE

Corsia sp. NGF 31418

CYPERACEAE

Carex bukaensis Palla in Rech. Rech. 4047 (syntype)
Cyperus brevifolius (Rottb.) Hassk. C. & S. 457.
C. cyperinus (Retz.) Valck. Sur. Rech. 4041.
C. cyperoides (L.) Kuntze S. & C. 4125; Rech. 4434, 4570, 4754, 4760.
C. diffusus Vahl S. & C. 4126.
C. javanicus Houtt. C. & S. 465; Kaj. 2285; Rech. 3807.
C. kyllingia Endl. NGF 45664; C. & S. 410.
C. odoratus L. C. & S. 398; Rech. 4095, 4753.
Cyperus spp. NGF 31071, 31457, 45609; C. & S. 503
Fimbristylis complanata (Retz.) Link Rech. 4751.
F. dichotoma (L.) Vahl. NGF 13391; C. & S. 33, 47, 318, 409; S. & C. 4102; Rech. 4350.
Fimbristylis spp. NGF 16454, 45625.
Hypolytrum latifolium L.C. Rich Kaj. 2188.
Lipocarpa microcephala (R. Br.) Kunth C. & S. 408.
Mapania macrocephala (Gaud.) K. Schum. C. & S. 303; Kaj. 1987.
M. moseleyi C.B. Clarke C. & S. 142.
Mapania sp. c.f. M. cuspidata (Miq.) Uitt NGF 31269.
Mapania sp. C. & S. 298.
Scleria levis Retz. Rech. 4034, 4435.
S. lithosperma (L.) Sw. Rech. 3885.
S. polycarpa Boeck. C. & S. 524; S. & C. 3621; Rech. 3633, 3873, 3988.
Scleria sp. NGF 31237.
Thoracostachyum sp. C. & S. 452.

DIOSCOREACEAE

Dioscorea nummularia Lamk. S. & C. 4053; Wat. 793-B!
D. opaca Kunth C. & S. 106.
Dioscorea spp. C. & S. 117; Kaj. 1849.

FLAGELLARIACEAE

Flagellaria indica L. NGF 16415; C. & S. 268; S. & C. 3626; Kaj. 1600, 1792, 2097; Rech. 4031.
Joinvillea elegans Gaud. NGF 31013.

GRAMINEAE

Apluda mutica L. Rech. 4048.
Axonopus compressus (Sw.) P. Beauv. S. & C. 4128.
Bambusa spp. Hey. 1042, 1044, 1055, 1087.
Brachiaria distachya (L.) Stapf Rech. 4746.
Centotheca lappacea (L.) Desv. NGF 45610, 45686; C. & S. 430; S. & C. 3663; Rech. 3884, 4915.
Coix lacryma-jobi L. NGF 13390, 16414; S. & C. 4099; Kaj. 1840; Rech. 4648, 5332.
Cymbopogon sp. NGF 30601.
Cyrtococcum accrescens (Trin.) Stapf NGF 45700; S. & C. 3597; Kaj. 2253.
C. oxyphyllum (Hochst. ex Steud.) Stapf S. & C. 3664; Kaj. 2139.
C. patens (L.) Camus Rech. 3632, 4051.
Digitaria microbachne (Presl) Henr. NGF 45712; Rech. 3906.
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. NGF 45713; C. & S. 504.
Eragrostis tenella (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. S. & C. 4026.
E. unioloides (Retz.) Nees NGF 45625, 45702; C. & S. 348.
Hackelochloa granularis (L.) Kuntze Rech. 3977.
Imperata cylindrica (L.) P. Beauv. NGF 45658.
I. exaltata (Roxb.) Brong. S. & C. 4087; Hey. 1082; Rech. 3879, 4757.
Isachne villosa (Hitchc.) Reeder C. & S. 338.
Ischaemum muticum L. C. & S. 478; Hey. 1073; Rech. 4641, 4788.
Leptaspis banksii R. Br. C. & S. 243.
L. urceolata (Roxb.) R. Br. NGF 45681; S. & C. 4031; Kaj. 2246; Rech. 3625.
Oplismenus undulatifolius (Ard.) P. Beauv. var. imbecillis (R. Br.) Hack. Rech. 4783.
Panicum tuberculatum Presl Kaj. 1897.
Paspalum conjugatum Berg. C. & S. 48.
P. orbiculare G. Forst. C. & S. 118; Rech. 4425; Wat. 392-B.
P. paniculatum L. C. & S. 352.
Pennisetum macrostachyum (Brong.) Trin. S. & C. 4098; Kaj. 2245; Hey. 1030; Rech. 4669.
Phragmites karka (Retz.) Trin. Kaj. 2231.
Pogonatherum paniceum (Lamk.) Hack. C. & S. 399; Hey. 1083.

Polytoca macrophylla Benth. C. & S. 528; Kaj. 1989; Rech. 5359.
Saccharum robustum Brandes & Jeswiet ex Grassl. Wat. 403-B.
Schizostachyum sp. Wat./Yale 21, 100.
Setaria palmifolia (Koenig) Stapf Kaj. 1779; Rech. 3888, 4649; Wat. 676-B.
Thuarea involuta (G. Forst.) R. Br. Rech. 4640, 4935.

LILIACEAE

Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A. Chev. NGF 30555, 31039, 31461; S. & C. 3764; Rech. 4629; Wat. 281-B!.
Dianella ensifolia K. Schum. Wat. 953-B.
Dracaena angustifolia Roxb. Wat. 101-B!, 484-B!.
Geitonoplesium cymosum (R. Br.) A. Cunn. C. & S. 86, 507; Wat. 429-B!.
Luzuriaga timorensis (Ridl.) Hall.f. Kaj. 2114.
Pleomele angustifolia N.E. Br. Kaj. 1890; Wat./Yale 28.
Smilax indica Burm.f. Rech. 4030.
Smilax spp. NGF 45738; C. & S. 474; S. & C. 3720; Kaj. 1795, 2275.

MARANTACEAE

Cominsia spp. C. & S. 122; S. & C. 4015.
Donax canniformis (G. Forst.) K. Schum. NGF 31231, 45665; C. & S. 412; Kaj. 1536, 2193; Wat. 893-B.
Maranta sp. NGF 30635.
Phrynium spp. NGF 31202, 31243; Hey. 1072.

MUSACEAE

Heliconia indica Lamk. Hey. 1029.
H. indica Lamk. var. indica S. & C. 4017.
Heliconia spp. NGF 13324, 45633; Nicolson 1515; Kaj. 1739.
Musa erecta Simm. = M. maclayi F.v.M.
M. maclayi F.v.M. The following are syntypes of M. erecta. I.C.T.A. (Trinidad) Introductions 200, 201, 203. Wat. 506-B!.
M. peekelii Laut. NGF 13315; Hey. 1031.
Musa sp. Kaj. 2298.

ORCHIDACEAE

Acianthus vulcanicus Schodde NGF 31327, 31327A; S. & C. 3889 (type).
Acriopsis javanica Reinw. S. & C. 3959.
A. javanica Reinw. var. nelsonia F.M. Bail. Wat. 535-B, 668-B.

Agrostophyllum costatum J.J. Sm. NGF 34189; Wat. 626-B.
Agrostophyllum spp. NGF 30566, 31263, 31323, 34182; S. & C. 3754.
Appendicula bracteosa Reichb.f. Wat. 562-B.
A. reflexa Bl. NGF 31125.
Appendicula spp. NGF 31204, 31264, 31265, 31423, 31586, 34183, 41402; C. & S. 55, 329; S. & C. 3752, 3941; Kaj. 1550.
Ascoglossum calopterum (Reichb.f.) Schltr. Wat. 673-B.
Ascoglossum spp. NGF 30593, 31024.
Bulbophyllum cominsii Rolfe NGF 34177.
B. (section Cirropetalum) sp. NGF 34181.
B. (section Sestochilus) sp. NGF 34179.
Bulbophyllum spp. NGF 13396, 30574, 31103, 31329, 31399, 31467, 31604, 34186; C. & S. 75, 137, 152, 282; S. & C. 3773, 3858, 3877.
Cadetia hispida (A. Rich.) Schltr. Rech. 3603, 4009.
C. potamophila Schltr. NGF 34184.
Cadetia sp. NGF 45709.
Calanthe spp. NGF 30577, 30615, 31027, 31154, 31390, 31411; S. & C. 3717.
Camarotis sp. C. & S. 370.
Ceratostylis subulata Bl. NGF 31362.
Ceratostylis spp. NGF 31289; C. & S. 335; Kaj. 2129.
Coelogyne asperata Lindl. NGF 30560.
Coelogyne spp. NGF 30553, 30559, 31052, 31145.
Corybas spp. NGF 31477; C. & S. 175.
Cryptostylis arachnites (Bl.) Hassk. NGF 31401.
C. parachnites (Bl.) Hassk. NGF 31330.
Cryptostylis sp. S. & C. 3892.
Dendrobium chrysoglossum Schltr. NGF 30552, 31131, 31291.
D. gouldii Reichb.f. NGF 30557, 30616, 31121.
D. goldfinchii F.v.M. Rech. 4966.
D. insigne Reichb.f. ex Miq. NGF 48511.
D. kietanense Schltr. Rech. 4824 (syntype).
D. musciferum Schltr. C. & S. 19.
D. rechingerorum Schltr. Rech. 3852 (syntype), 4990 (syntype).
D. solomonense Schltr. Rech. 3563 (syntype).
D. spectabile Miq. NGF 48501.
D. (section Ceratobium) spp. NGF 30557, 30616, 31070.
D. (section Distichophyllum) sp. NGF 30564.
D. (section Grastidium) spp. NGF 30568, 30594, 30611, 30618, 31010, 31026.
D. (section Latourea) spp. NGF 30562, 30609.
D. (section Monanthos) sp. NGF 31397.
D. (section Oxyglossum) sp. NGF 31374.
D. (section Strongyle) sp. NGF 31025.

Dendrobium spp. NGF 13397, 13398, 13399, 13415, 16339, 31014, 31129, 31326, 31386, 31419, 31420, 31611, 48504; C. & S. 309, 333, 511; S. & C. 3800, 3927; Kaj. 1554, 1945, 2078.
Diplocaulobium solomonense Carr NGF 31322.
Diplocaulobium spp. NGF 31115, 31185; C. & S. 313; S. & C. 3881.
Dipodium pandanum F.M. Bail. NGF 30589.
Ephemerantha thysanochila (Schltr.) P.F. Hunt & Summerh. Wat. 490-B, 627-B.
Ephemerantha sp. NGF 48521.
Epipogium sp. NGF 30583.
Eria ferox (Bl.) Bl. C. & S. 179.
Eria spp. S. & C. 4046, 4047; Kaj. 1717.
Glomera spp. C. & S. 150; S. & C. 3749, 3751, 3834.
Glossorhyncha spp. C. & S. 204; S. & C. 3916.
Goodyera spp. NGF 16383, 30578, 31336, 31440.
Grammatophyllum papuanum J.J. Sm. Wat. 622-B.
G. scriptum Bl. NGF 45710; Rech. 4975; Wat. 630-B.
Grammatophyllum sp. Kaj. 2294.
Habenaria spp. NGF 30584, 31030, 31053, 31153, 31361.
Hetaeria spp. C. & S. 174, 400, 488.
Hylophila sp. NGF 31333.
Liparis caespitosa (Thou.) Lindl. NGF 30674.
L. condylobulbon (Reichb.f.) Wat. 688-B.
Liparis spp. NGF 30674, 31100, 31192, 31424, 31609, 34187.
Macodes sp. NGF 31130.
Malaxis sp. aff. M. stenostachys Schltr. NGF 34178.
Malaxis spp. NGF 31008, 31334, 45680.
Mediocalcar alpinum J.J. Sm. Wat. 619-B.
Mediocalcar spp. S. & C. 3709, 3763.
Microstylis sp. C. & S. 173.
Nervilia aragoana Gaud. Rech. 4393.
Oberonia spp. NGF 31132, 31271, 31328, 31588, 31590, 31607, 31608; S. & C. 3724, 3731; Kaj. 2154.
Paphiopedilum sp. NGF 34002.
Phaius amboinensis Bl. var. papuanus Schltr. NGF 30560, 30567.
Phaius sp. NGF 30579.
Phreatia brachystachys Schltr. Wat. 825-B.
P. collina Schltr. Wat. 157.
Phreatia spp. NGF 31028, 31143, 31170, 31331, 31335, 31353, 31378, 31398, 31400, 31422, 31606; C. & S. 208; S. & C. 3659, 3756.
Platylepis sp. NGF 30676.
Plocoglottis kaniensis Schltr. NGF 34185.
Plocoglottis spp. NGF 16402, 30576, 30590.
Podochilus bimaculatus Schltr. Wat. 604-B.
Podochilus spp. NGF 16420; C. & S. 271; Kaj. 2171.
Pomatocalpa marsupiale (Kranzl.) J.J. Sm. NGF 16349.

Pomatocalpa spp. NGF 24830, 48514; S. & C. 4062.
Pseuderia sp. NGF 31405; S. & C. 3640.
Renanthera edelfeldtii F.v.M. & Kranzl. Wat. 616-B.
Robiquetia mooreana J.J. Sm. Wat. 374-B.
Robiquetia spp. NGF 30651; C. & S. 26.
Saccolabium sp. NGF 34190.
Schoenorchis densiflora Schltr. Wat. 777-B.
S. sp. cf. S. plebeja J.J. Sm. Kaj. 2270.
Schoenorchis sp. S. & C. 4108.
Spathoglottis plicata Bl. NGF 30551, 30614.
Spathoglottis spp. NGF 30551, 30580, 30614; S. & C. 3652.
Taeniophyllum sp. NGF 31183.
Tainia sp. NGF 31592.
Thelasis elongata Bl. Wat. 827-B.
Trichoglottis papuana Schltr. NGF 30610, 31037; Wat. 707-B.
Trichoglottis sp. NGF 16411.
Thrixspermum sp. NGF 31169.
Tropidia disticha Schltr. Wat. 287-B, 557-B.
Vanda hindsii Lindl. Wat. s.n.
V. woodfordii (Rolfe) Schltr. NGF 31119.
Vanda sp. S. & C. 4105.
Vandopsis sp. NGF 31023, 48515.
Vanilla sp. NGF 31618.
Vrydagzynia solomonensis Schltr. NGF 34180.
Vrydagzynia spp. NGF 13323, 45682, 45741.
Zeuxine spp. NGF 24829, 31603.
Orchidaceae spp. Kaj. 1620, 1947, 1964, 2102, 2140, 2267, 2271.

PALMAE

Actinorhytis calapaparia Bl. Kaj. 1810.
Areca catechu L. C. & S. 10; Wat./Yale 130.
A. macrocalyx Zipp. ex Bl. var. intermedia Becc. S. & C. 4029; Kaj. 2217; Wat./Yale 129; Rech. 4182, 4473, 4776.
A. novo-hibernica Becc. var. solomonensis Burret Kaj. 1908 (syntype).
A. rechingeriana Becc. in Rech. Rech. 3992 (syntype).
Areca sp. C. & S. 202.
Calamus hollrungii Becc. C. & S. 508; S. & C. 3633; Kaj. 1819; Wat./Yale 20.
Caryota rumphiana Mart. Kaj. 2218; Wat./Yale 50.
Cyrtostachys kisu Becc. Kaj. 2220.
Gulubia sp. S. & C. 3658.
Heterospathe kajewskii Burret Kaj. 1754 (syntype), 1787.
H. ramulosa Burret Wat./Yale 131 (syntype)
Licuala lauterbachii Dammer & K. Schum. Kaj. 2190; Wat./Yale 198.

Licuala muelleri Wendl. & Drude Rech 4675, 5195, 5196.
L. naumanii Burret Naumann s.n. (syntype).
Licuala sp. C. & S. 436.
Metroxylon salomonense (Warb.) Becc. NGF 48519; S. & C. 4013, 4013A; Kaj. 2300.
M. bougainvillense Becc. Rech. 4878 (syntype).
Nypa fruticans Wurmb Kaj. 2291.
Ptychoccus sp. S. & C. 3657.
Ptychosperma gracilis Labill. Rech. 4465.
P. kajewskii Burret Kaj. 2221 (syntype).
P. multiramosum Burret Wat./Yale 132 (syntype).
P. pachycarpum Burret Wat. 308-B (syntype).
Ptychosperma spp. S. & C. 3649, 4005.
Palmae indet. NGF 40419, 45636; S. & C. 3757, 3801.

PANDANACEAE

Freycinetia bicolor B.C. Stone Kaj. 2184.
F. decipiens Merr. & Perry S. & C. 4045.
F. divaricata Merr. & Perry S. & C. 3618; Hey. 1109; Rech. 4866.
F. membranacea Merr. & Perry Wat./Yale 168 (type); Wat. 220-B!.
F. petiolacea Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2147.
F. percostata Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2131.
F. scandens Gaud. C. & S. 314.
F. urvilleana Hombr. ex d'Urville C. & S. 306.
Freycinetia spp. NGF 13352, 30662, 31305, 31459, 40452; C. & S. 294, 380; S. & C. 4103.
Pandanus buinensis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2303 (type); C. & S. 540.
P. danckelmannianus K. Schum. C. & S. 310.
P. dubius Spreng. Rech. 3752, 4135.
P. fastosus B.C. Stone NGF 31464; C. & S. 347 (type).
P. galeatus St. John NGF 31610.
P. kajewskii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1757 (type).
P. polycephalus Lamk. Naumann s.n.
P. polycephalus Lamk. var. rechingeri (Martelli) B.C. Stone Rech. 4385, 4998 (syntypes of P. rechingeri).
P. rechingeri Martelli = P. polycephalus Lamk. var. rechingeri (Martelli) B.C. Stone.
P. tectorius Warb. Rech. 4731.
P. tectorius Warb. var. novo-guineensis Martelli C. & S. 470.
P. tectorius Warb. var. suvaensis (Martelli) Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2299.

TACCACEAE

Tacca leontopetaloides (G. Forst.) Kuntze NGF 16360; C. & S. 471; Rech. 3850; Wat. 323-B! .

TRIURIDACEAE

Sciaphila spp. NGF 16388, 19708, 31073, 40392.

ZINGIBERACEAE

Alpinia oceanica Burk. Naumann s.n.
A. purpurata (Vieill.) K. Schum. Rech. 3858, 4911, 4938, 4939.
A. rechingeri Gagnep. Rech. 4840 (syntype).
Alpinia spp. NGF 30544, 31230, 31315, 45649, S. & C. 4014, 4124; Kaj. 1531, 1596, 1791, 1820, 1909, 2312.
Amomum valetonii Gagnep. Rech. 3933.
Amomum sp. Kaj. 1870.
Costus sericeus Bl. Kaj. 2311.
C. speciosus (Koenig) J.E. Sm. NGF 31172; C. & S. 8; Rech. 4415.
Costus sp. Kaj. 1529.
Curcuma longa Bl. NGF 13367, 30670.
Curcuma sp. Kaj. 1959.
Globba marantina L. Kaj. 2250.
Hornstedtia sp. NGF 40416.
Tapeinochilus sp. NGF 16353.
Zingiber spp. NGF 31069, 31179, 31317.
Zingiberaceae indet. NGF 40389, 40446.

DICOTYLEDONAE

ACANTHACEAE

Acanthus ebracteatus Vahl Kaj. 1569; Rech. 4063, 4814, 4816.
Calycacanthus sp. NGF 16375.
Graptophyllum pictum (L.) Griff. Wat. 141-B.
Graptophyllum sp. Wat. 30-B.
Hemigraphis reptans (G. Forst.) Anders. NGF 13338, 13362, 16441; C. & S. 83, 416; Kaj. 2307; Rech. 3997, 4742, 4899; Wat. 275-B!.
Hygrophila spp. C. & S. 483.
Justicia angustata Warb. Rech. 4854.
Leptosiphonium stricklandii F.v.M. Rech. 4850.
Leptosiphonium cf. L. stricklandii F.v.M. NGF 16365.
Pseuderanthemum bicolor Radlk. Wat. 907-B.
P. muellerifernandi Lindau Rech. 4096.
P. pacificum Lindau Rech. 2846, 3900, 4362, 4442.
Pseuderanthemum sp. cf. P. curtata (C.B. Clarke) Merr. NGF 31469, 31565.
Pseuderanthemum spp. NGF 13325, 16381, 16432, 19709; Kaj. 1623, 1888.
Rungia spp. C. & S. 487; S. & C. 4024.
Staurogyne sp. Kaj. 2084.

AIZOACEAE

Mollugo pentaphyllum L. Kaj. 1821.

ALANGIACEAE

Alangium javanicum (Bl.) Wang. NGF 590, 16421.

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes bidentata Bl. C. & S. 76; Kaj. 2134.
A. sp. cf. A. bidenta Bl. NGF 31279.
Alternanthera sessilis R. Br. NGF 45617.
Amaranthus tricolor L. NGF 31135; Rech. 4941.
A. hybridus L. NGF 30604.
Celosia argentea L. NGF 45620; Rech. 4849.
Cyathula prostrata (L.) Bl. Rech. 4632, 4809, 4942.
Deeringia arborescens (Bl.) Druce NGF 31195; C. & S. 234.

ANACARDIACEAE

Buchanania arborescens (Bl.) Bl. NGF 16419, 19697, 45655, 45747; C. & S. 364; Kaj. 1873 (type of B. solomonensis).

Buchanania solomonensis Merr. & Perry = B. arborescens (Bl.) Bl.
Campnosperma brevipetiolata Volkens NGF 578; C. & S. 119; S. & C. 3999; B.S.I.P. 4150.
Pentaspadon minutiflora B.L. Burtt Wat./Yale 13, 666-B (type).
Pleiogynium sp. Kaj. 1540.
Rhus taitensis Guill. NGF 597, 31229; C. & S. 518; Kaj. 1844; Wat./Yale 184.
Semecarpus anacardium L.f. Wat./Yale 70.
S. australiensis Engl. NGF 586.
S. decipiens Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1985, 2252.
S. laxifolia K. Schum. NGF 13314, 31561; Wat./Yale 61.

ANNONACEAE

Cananga odorata (Lamk.) Hook.f. & Thoms. NGF 16370, 19726, 45637, 45673; C. & S. 109, 404; S. & C. 4009; Kaj. 1847; Wat./Yale 150.
Cyathocalyx sp. cf. C. osmanthus Diels NGF 31189.
C. sp. aff. C. petiolata Diels Kaj. 2110.
Cyathocalyx spp. Kaj. 2005, 2057.
Goniothalamus spp. S. & C. 4025; Kaj. 1910.
Polyalthia spp. NGF 31349; Kaj. 1935; C. & S. 537.
Popowia sp. near P. tomentosa Maingay Wat. 263-B!.
Uvaria macrophylla Roxb. Wat./Yale 128.
U. rosenbergiana Scheff. Kaj. 2257.
U. sp. cf. U. rosenbergiana Scheff. NGF 45716.
Xylopia peekelii Diels NGF 817; C. & S. 258.

APOCYNACEAE

Alstonia macrophylla Wall. NGF 2854.
A. macrophylla Wall. var. glabra DC. Kaj. 1834.
A. scholaris R. Br. Wat./Yale 111.
A. spectabilis R. Br. NGF 579, 31240; Wat./Yale 78.
A. subsessilis Miq. Wat./Yale 341.
A. vitiensis Seem. C. & S. 198.
Alyxia spp. C. & S. 171; S. & C. 3803.
Anodendron oblongifolium Hemsl. Kaj. 1911; Wat./Yale 175.
Bleekeria solomonensis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1859 (type).
Carruthersia spp. S. & C. 3968; C. & S. 497.
Cerbera floribunda K. Schum. NGF 40432.
C. manghas L. NGF 805, 16358; C. & S. 462; Kaj. 1530, 2239; Rech. 3548, 3566, 4463; Wat./Yale 44.
Clitandropsis novo-guineensis Wernh. Kaj. 2075.
Excavatia coccinea (Teysm. & Binn.) Mgf. var. peekelii Mgf. Kaj. 2214
Melodinus spp. NGF 24827; C. & S. 130.

Ochrosia elliptica Labill. Rech. s.n.
Pagiantha koroana Mgf var. salomonensis Mgf C. & S. 244.
Parsonsia helicandra H. & A. Kaj. 2230.
Parsonsia spp. NGF 31471; S. & C. 4006.
Rejoua anguinea Hemsl. Wat. 154-B!.
Tabernaemontana anguinea Hemsl. Kaj. 1895; Wat./Yale 75.

ARALIACEAE

Boerlagiodendron spp. NGF 31563; C. & S. 284.
Mackinlaya celebica (Harms) W.R. Philipson S. & C. 3707; Kaj. 1704, 2202.
Osmoxylon sp. NGF 31156.
Plerandra solomonensis W.R. Philipson S. & C. 3753; Kaj. 1653 (type), 2053.
Plerandra sp. NGF 45606.
Polyscias fruticosa (L.) Harms Rech. 3568.
P. pinnata G. Forst. NGF 16453.
P. verticillata B.C. Stone C. & S. 447; Wat./Yale 74 (type).
P. zippeliana Val. Rech. 4070.
Polyscias spp. NGF 31224; Wat./Yale 74.
Schefflera actinophylla (Endl.) Harms C. & S. 28; S. & C. 3898.
S. babalia W.R. Philipson NGF 31006.
S. bougainvilleana Harms Wat. 163 (type).
S. stahliana (Warb.) Frodin NGF 19712, 45606; C. & S. 192, 456.
Schefflera spp. NGF 31294; C. & S. 156, 316; S. & C. 3627, 3761; Wat./Yale 138.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia tagala Cham. Kaj. 2225; Rech. 3959, 3926.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias curassavica L. Kaj. 2224.
Dischidia dirhiza Schltr. Rech. 4925.
Dischidia sp. NGF 31126.
Hoya naumannii Schltr. Naumann s.n. (syntype), Rech. 3550, 4991.
Hoya spp. NGF 30558, 30585, 30595, 30596, 31122, 31352, 31454, 48503, 48510; C. & S. 245; Kaj. 2090; Rech. 3740, 4471, 4478, 4995.
Marsdenia sp. C. & S. 280.
Tylophora bukana Schltr. Rech. 4416 (syntype).
Tylophora spp. NGF 16417; C. & S. 87, 453; S. & C. 3686, 3990; Kaj. 2251.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens spp. Kaj. 1744, 1928.

BARRINGTONIACEAE

Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz C. & S. 466.
B. bougainvilleana Kunth = *B. niedenzuana* Payens
B. brosimos Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1950.
B. edulis Seem. NGF 13329.
B. niedenzuana Payens Kaj. 2268 (type of *B. bougainvilleana*).
B. oblongifolia Kunth NGF 13386, 16340.
B. racemosa Payens Rech. 4787 (type of *B. salomonensis*).
B. salomonensis Rech. = *B. racemosa* Payens
B. sp. cf. *B. araiorhachis* Merr. & Perry NGF 30597.

BEGONIACEAE

Begonia spp. NGF 13350, 31005, 31415, 40401, 40445; S. & C. 3585, 3778; Kaj. 1626, 1630.

BIGNONIACEAE

Dolichandrone spathacea (L.f.) K. Schum. NGF 30484; Kaj. 2280; Wat./Yale 165.

BISCHOFIACEAE

Bischofia javanica Bl. Kaj. 2105.

BIXACEAE

Bixa orellana L. NGF 31124; S. & C. 3611.

BORAGINACEAE

Cordia aspera G. Forst. C. & S. 526.
C. subcordata Lamk. Kaj. 1552; Rech. 3617, 4361, 4386, 4432, 4444; Wat./Yale 40.
Cordia sp. Kaj. 2093.
Tournefortia argentea L.f. Rech. 3555, 3831, 4384; Wat./Yale 41.
T. sarmentosa Lamk. Kaj. 1799.
Tournefortia sp. Kaj. 1665.

BURSERACEAE

Canarium acutifolium (DC.) Merr. NGF 823.
C. asperum Benth. forma *villosum* (Bl.) Lam Kaj. 1572.

Canarium australianum F.v.M. NGF 2875; S. & C. 3716.
C. hirsutum Willd. forma leeuvenii Lam S. & C. 4007; Kaj. 1931.
C. harveyi Seem. C. & S. 262.
C. indicum L. S. & C. 3638, 3936; Kaj. 1828; Wat./Yale 69, 70, 108.
C. salomonense B.L. Burtt Kaj. 1924, 2056; Wat./Yale 73, Wat. 545-B, 725-B (type).
C. sp. near C. asperum Benth. NGF 829.
Canarium spp. Kaj. 2089; Wat./Yale 89.

CAMPANULACEAE

Lobelia zeylanica L. NGF 16424.

CAPPARIDACEAE

Capparis zippeliana Miq. C. & S. 15.
Crataeva religiosa G. Forst. S. & C. 4055.
Crataeva sp. Kaj. 1969.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Drymaria cordata Willd. NGF 13332, 31033; S. & C. 3854; Kaj. 2176.
D. rigidula (Sw.) Bedd. Kaj. 2132.

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina equisetifolia J.R. & G. Forst. C. & S. 472; Kaj. 2293; Naumann s.n.; Rech. 3584.
C. nodiflora G. Forst. Kaj. 1714.
Casuarina spp. NGF 31021; Kaj. 2120.
Gymnostoma papuanum (S. Moore) L. Johnston in ed. NGF 31152.

CELASTRACEAE

Perrottetia alpestris (Bl.) Loes. NGF 31560; C. & S. 239; S. & C. 3987.
P. grandifolia Ridl. Wat./Yale 182.
P. sp. cf. P. grandifolia Ridl. Kaj. 1635, 1649.
Salacia erythrocarpa K. Schum. C. & S. 211.
S. macrophylla Bl. Rech. 4348, 5349.
S. prinoides DC. Kaj. 2232, 2301.
Salacia sp. (possibly n. sp.) Kaj. 2161.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE

Ceratophyllum demersum L. NGF 37465; Rech. 4790.

CHLORANTHACEAE

Ascarina lanceolata Hook.f. NGF 31407; S. & C. 3915.
A. maheshwarii Swamy S. & C. 3699, 3699A.
Ascarina spp. Kaj. 1681, 2014, 2173; Wat./Yale 82.

CHRYSOBALANACEAE See Rosaceae

COMBRETACEAE

Terminalia brassii Exell NGF 576, 2865, 16348, 31223, 45626; Kaj. 2119, 2196 (type of T. kajewskii); Wat. 519-B, 888-B.
T. calamansai (Blanco) Rolfe NGF 16394, 40435, 45697.
T. catappa L. Wat./Yale 39.
T. complanata K. Schum. Kaj. 1868.
T. kajewskii Exell = T. brassii Exell.
T. megalocarpa Exell Kaj. 2087 (type).
T. microcarpa Decne NGF 822.
T. sepicana Diels NGF 31558.
T. solomonensis Exell C. & S. 12.
T. sp. aff. T. solomonensis Exell NGF 2281, 2867.
Terminalia sp. cf. T. copelandii Elm. NGF 45623.

COMPOSITAE

Adenostemma lavenia (L.) Kuntze NGF 13336; C. & S. 29; S. & C. 4048; Rech. 3857, 4060, 4392.
A. lavenia (L.) Kuntze var. lavenia Koster NGF 31383.
Ageratum conyzoides L. S. & C. 3599.
Blumea arfakiana Martelli NGF 40418; C. & S. 386.
B. aromatica DC. Rech. 4671.
B. balsamifera (L.) DC. Kaj. 1640.
B. hieraciifolia (G. Don) DC. Rech. 4413, 5340.
B. lacera (Burm.f.) DC. Rech. 4049.
B. pubigera (L.) Merr. Kaj. 1786.
B. riparia (Bl.) DC. S. & C. 3662, 4088.
B. sylvatica (Bl.) DC. S. & C. 3913.
Crassocephalum crepidioides (Benth.) S. Moore C. & S. 30.
Crepis japonica (Lautb.) Benth. Kaj. 1823A.
Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. Kaj. 2261.
E. prostrata (L.) L. Rech. 4638.
Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC. S. & C. 4123; Kaj. 2136.
Erechtites bukaensis Rech. & Muschler Rech. 4034 (syntype), 4044 (syntype).
E. valerianifolia (Wolf) DC. S. & C. 3613.
Mikania cordata (Burm.f.) B.L. Rob. C. & S. 5.
M. cordata (Burm.f.) B.L. Rob. forma undulata Koster. NGF 31387.

Mikania micrantha H.B.K. S. & C. 3583.
Synedrella nodiflora (L.) Gaertn. C. & S. 509.
Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less. S. & C. 3641; Kaj. 2187.
V. lanceolata (Warb.) Matt.f. NGF 31151.
Wedelia biflora (L.) DC. C. & S. 459; S. & C. 3617.
W. rechingeriana Muschler Rech. 4052 (syntype), 4417 (syntype).
Youngia japonica (L.) DC. NGF 13348.

CONNARACEAE

Connarus salomoniensis Schellenb. S. & C. 3983.
C. sp. cf. C. peekelii Schellenb. Kaj. 2017.
Connarus sp. Wat./Yale 11.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Erycibe spp. NGF 16409, 31217.
Ipomoea congesta R. Br. Rech. 4406, 4429; Wat. 326-B.
I. denticulata Choisy Rech. 4933.
I. pes-caprae (L.) Sweet C. & S. 460; Rech. 4636.
Ipomoea spp. NGF 13374, 13394.
Lepistemon urceolata F.v.M. Kaj. 1885; Rech. 4411, 4659.
Merremia pacifica Ooststr. S. & C. 3967.
M. peltata (L.) Merr. Rech. 4714, 4852, 4912.

CORNACEAE

Mastixia philippinensis Wang. Kaj. 2021, 2086.

CUCURBITACEAE

Bryonopsis affinis (Endl.) Cogn. C. & S. 237; S. & C. 4035.
Luffa aegyptiaca Miller Rech. 4483.
Melothria leucocarpa (Bl.) Cogn. Rech. 4627.
Melothria sp. C. & S. 266; Kaj. 1631.

CUNONIACEAE

Schizomeria brassii Matt.f. Kaj. 2015.
S. serrata (Hochr.) Hochr. Wat./Yale 81.
Spiraeanthemum kajewski Perry Kaj. 1700 (type), 2082.
Spiraeanthemum sp. Cole 107.
Spiraeopsis celebica (Bl.) Miq. NGF 31203, 31242; Kaj. 2113; Wat./Yale 86.
S. sp. cf. S. celebica (Bl.) Miq. Kaj. 1715.
Weinmannia purpurea Perry Kaj. 1738 (type)

DATISCACEAE

Octomeles sumatrana Miq. NGF 16408; S. & C. 4071; Wat./Yale 101.

DILLENIACEAE

Dillenia ingens B.L. Burtt NGF 16341, 40438; S. & C. 4060; Hey. 1115; Kaj. 1973; Wat. 510-B (type), Wat./Yale 25.
D. insignis (A.C. Sm.) Hoogl. Kaj. 1740 (type).

EBENACEAE

Diospyros ferrea (Willd.) Bakh.f. NGF 813, 16452, 31225, 40444, 45706.
D. hebecarpa A. Cunn. NGF 30585, 31150.
D. maritima Bl. NGF 13413
D. peekelii Lautb. NGF 31117

ELAEOCARPACAE

Aceratium insulare A.C. Sm. = A. oppositifolium DC.
A. oppositifolium DC. NGF 31191; C. & S. 77; S. & C. 3828, 4096; Kaj. 2189 (type of A. insulare); Wat. 146-B.
Elaeocarpus floridanus Hemsl. NGF 816, 16430, 40396; Kaj. 1896, 2085, 2201.
E. polyandrus A.C. Sm. C. & S. 132, 378; Kaj. 1866 (type)
E. salomonensis Kunth Kaj. 1752A.
E. sphaericus (Gaertn.) K. Schum. NGF 31552; Kaj. 1900.
Elaeocarpus sp. nov. Cole 60.
Elaeocarpus spp. NGF 808, 2871 - material insufficient for complete identification. Wat./Yale 96, 117.
Sloanea insularis A.C. Sm. NGF 31162; C. & S. 98; Kaj. 2127 (type); Wat./Yale 97.

EPACRIDACEAE

Styphelia suaveolens (Hook.f.) Warb. C. Kimmorley s.n.; J.H. Latter 3; F. Parker 2.

ERICACEAE

Rhododendron loranthiflorum Sleum. NGF 31450, 31583; C. & S. 158; Kaj. 2045 (type).
R. luraluense Sleum. NGF 13724, 31288, 31409; Kaj. 2064 (type); S. & C. 3738.
Vaccinium whiteanum Sleum. NGF 31285, 31379; S. & C. 3895; Kaj. 2062.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha grandis Benth. NGF 13392; C. & S. 9, 421.
Acalypha spp. C. & S. 517; Kaj. 1591, 1683, 2011, 2216; Wat./Yale 9, 56, 192.
Antidesma bunius (L.) Spreng. Wat./Yale 155.
A. montanum Bl. Wat./Yale 118, 147.
Antidesma spp. Kaj. 2208, 2308.
Aporusa papuana Pax & Hoffm. NGF 19693; B.S.I.P. 4157; C. & S. 44; S. & C. 3766, 3856, 3997; Wat./Yale 105.
A. leptochrysandra Airy Shaw C. & S. 305.
Aporusa spp. S. & C. 3669, 3762, 3875; Kaj. 1867, 2054.
Breynia cernua (Poir.) Muell. Arg. NGF 16427, 31038, 31167; C. & S. 257, 343; Rech. 4717.
Breynia spp. NGF 13404; Kaj. 1794.
Bridelia minutiflora Hook.f. Wat./Yale 196, 199.
B. sp. cf. B. minutiflora Hook.f. NGF 31193, 31197; C. & S. 520.
Bridelia spp. NGF 812; Kaj. 1722, 1934, 2116.
Claoxylon cuneatum J.J. Sm. Wat./Yale 160.
C. polot (Burm.f.) Merr. C. & S. 295; S. & C. 3930, 4018.
C. sp. aff. C. polot (Burm.f.) Merr. NGF 31303, 31571.
C. sp. aff. C. tumidum J.J. Sm. Wat. 805-B!.
Claoxylon spp. NGF 31559; C. & S. 273, 489; S. & C. 3666, 4016; Kaj. 1604, 1650, 1701, 1824, 1882, 2036; Wat./Yale 88; Wat. 741-B.
Cleidion papuanum Lautb. NGF 16435.
C. spiciflorum (Burm.f.) Merr. Wat./Yale 79.
Cleidion sp. Kaj. 2305.
Codiaeum variegatum (L.) Bl. Kaj. 1929, 2286, 2310; Rech. 3867; Wat./Yale 112, 113.
Codiaeum spp. Kaj. 1926, 2210.
Drypetes sp. (also cf. Galearia sp.) Kaj. 2235.
Endospermum medullosum L.S. Smith C. & S. 240.
E. moluccanum (Teysm. & Binn.) Becc. NGF 19719; C. & S. 482.
Endospermum spp. NGF 2850; Kaj. 1876, 2107.
Euphorbia atoto G. Forst. Kaj. 2243; Rech. 4080, 4924.
E. hirta L. C. & S. 479; Kaj. 1822.
E. prostrata Ait. S. & C. 3961.
E. serrulata Reinw. Kaj. 1831; Rech. 4042, 4914.
Excoecaria agallocha L. Rech. 3549.
Excoecaria sp. NGF 19711.
Flueggeopsis microspermus K. Schum. Rech. 3536.
Galearia celebica Koord. NGF 16366, 16377.
Glochidion ramiflorum J.R. & G. Forst. Wat./Yale 57.
G. novoguineensis K. Schum. Rech. 4003, 4004.
Glochidion spp. NGF 31228, 40397, 45703; C. & S. 37, 39, 500; S. & C. 3857, 4113; Kaj. 1578, 1720, 1857, 2008, 2025.

Hemiglochidion finschii K. Schum. Rech. 4069, 4874.
Homalanthus trivalvis Airy Shaw NGF 30546.
Homalanthus spp. C. & S. 13; S. & C. 3893; Kaj. 1691, 1938, 2158.
Macaranga aleuritoides F.v.M. NGF 818, 13376, 16438, 19742, 45619; S. & C. 4067.
M. densiflora Warb. C. & S. 461.
M. fimbriata S. Moore NGF 16347; B.S.I.P. 4156.
M. involucrata Muell. Arg. var. acalyphoides Muell. Arg. Rech. 4053.
M. polyadenia Pax. & Hoffm. NGF 45641, 45718.
M. riparia Engl. Rech. 4705; Wat./Yale 27.
M. salomonensis Perry Kaj. 2038.
M. similis Pax. & Hoffm. Wat. 235-B, 694-B.
M. tanarius (L.) Muell. Arg. C. & S. 414; Wat./Yale 154.
M. urophylla Pax. & Hoffm. NGF 804.
M. sp. cf. M. magnifolia Perry NGF 13378.
Macaranga spp. NGF 19727, 31354; C. & S. 1, 140, 440; S. & C. 3668, 3788, 3870; Kaj. 1534, 1576, 1579, 1603, 1608, 1648, 1788, 1804, 2002, 2038, 2104, 2227, 2254, 2287A, 2296; B.S.I.P. 4149; Cole 145; Wat./Yale 169.
Mallotus floribundus (Blume) Muell. Arg. Wat./Yale 170.
M. kietanus Rech. Rech. 4728 (syntype), 4663 (syntype).
M. philippinensis (Lamk.) Muell. Arg. NGF 30412; Kaj. 1583.
M. ricinoides Muell. Arg. Kaj. 1871.
M. tiliaefolius (Bl.) Muell. Arg. Wat./Yale 104.
Melanolepis multiglandulosa (Bl.) Reichb.f. & Zoll. Wat. 263.
Neoscortechinia forbesii (Hook.f.) C.T. White NGF 825, 45705.
Phyllanthus choristylus Diels NGF 30586.
P. cupuliformis Warb. Hey. 1084.
P. paniculatus Oliver Wat./Yale 344.
P. urinaria L. S. & C. 4085.
Phyllanthus spp. C. & S. 36, 41; Hey. 1035; Kaj. 2029
Pimeleodendron amboinicum DC. S. & C. 3958.
P. papuanum Warb. Kaj. 2071.
Securinega flexuosa Muell. Arg. C. & S. 530; Wat. 806-B!,

FLACOURTIACEAE

Casearia clutiifolia Bl. NGF 31168.
C. grewiifolia Vent. var. deglabrata Koord & Val. NGF 595, 821, 828.
C. ledermannii Gilg Wat./Yale 161.
C. sp. aff. C. clutiifolia Bl. Wat./Yale 159.
Casearia spp. NGF 2891; S. & C. 3998.
Trichadenia philippinensis Merr. NGF 2880; S. & C. 3956.

GESNERIACEAE

Aeschynanthus spp. NGF 13379, 30592A, 31177, 31581; C. & S. 169; Kaj. 1663, 2128.
Boea sp. cf. B. magellanica Lamk. NGF 31029
Boea sp. NGF 31128.
Coronanthera grandis Gillett S. & C. 3838; Kaj. 1749 (type), 2122; Cole 125.
Cyrtandra filibracteata B.L. Burtt NGF 40405; Wat./Yale 134; Wat. 132-B (type).
Cyrtandra spp. NGF 16390, 31017, 31280A, 31296, 31304, 40450; C. & S. 50, 321, 402; S. & C. 3703, 3824, 3836, 4033; Hey. 1033, 1076.

GOODENIACEAE

Scaevola taccada (Gaertn.) Roxb. C. & S. 458; Kaj. 1557, 2241; Wat./Yale 205.

GUTTIFERAE

Calophyllum inophyllum L. NGF 13405, 45717; S. & C. 3584; Kaj. 2242; Rech. 4458, 4813, 4929.
C. kajewskii A.C. Sm. NGF 19735, 45749; Kaj. 2024 (type).
C. soulattri Burm.f. C. & S. 222; S. & C. 3867.
C. vitiense Turr. NGF 2873; B.S.I.P. 4143, 4151; Kaj. 2020.
Garcinia malvensis Lautb. Wat. 665A-B.
G. platyphylla A.C. Sm. Kaj. 2016; Wat./Yale 108 (type).
G. scaphopetalum B.L. Burtt Wat./Yale 183 (type).
G. sessilis (G. Forst.) Seem. C. & S. 235, 328; S. & C. 3758, 3901, 4049.
G. solomonensis A.C. Sm. Kaj. 1673, 2063; Wat./Yale 186.
G. warrenii F.v.M. C. & S. 265.
G. sp. cf. G. sessilis (G. Forst.) Seem. NGF 31298, 31342.
Garcinia spp. NGF 2851, 2890, 31148, 31339; C. & S. 218; S. & C. 3760, 3776, 3904, 4091; Kaj. 2012, 2096; Wat. 623-B!.
Pentaphalangium solomonense A.C. Sm. S. & C. 3794.

HALORAGIDACEAE

Gunnera macrophylla Bl. NGF 31318, 31410; Kaj. 1748.

HERNANDACEAE

Hernandia ovigera L. NGF 581; C. & S. 505; S. & C.3646, Wat./Yale 37.
H. peltata Meissn. NGF 13412; Rech. 3843.

HYDROCHARITACEAE

Enhalus acoroides (L.f.) Royle Rech. 4457.
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers. Kaj. 1984.

ICACINACEAE

Citronella spp. NGF 30581, 30588.
Gomphandra montana (Schellenb.) Sleum. NGF 19699; C. & S. 233, 270, 366; S. & C. 4038.
Medusanthera laxiflora (Miers) Howard NGF 807, 19736; Kaj. 2178, 2274; B.S.I.P. 4153; Wat. 267-B, 292-B, 378-B.
Merrilliodendron sp. Kaj. 1801.
Peripterygium moluccanum (Bl.) Sleum. C. & S. 227.
Polyporandra scandens Becc. NGF 30673, 40440; Kaj. 1932, 2206.
Rhyticaryum longifolium K. Schum. & Lautb. NGF 30581, 31098; S. & C. 3774, 3831; Kaj. 1609, 2072; Cole 26; Wat./Yale 87; Voyce B.5.
Whitmorea grandiflora Sleum. NGF 45646, 45750; C. & S. 139; S. & C. 3629; Kaj. 2046; Wat. 542-B.

LABIATAE

Coleus scutellarioides (L.) Benth. NGF 31137; Kaj. 2191; Rech. 4056, 4805; Wat. s.n.-B.
Coleus spp. NGF 13361, 31136, 31385; C. & S. 24.
Hyptis rhomboidea Mart. & Gal. S. & C. 4056.
H. scaveolens (L.) Poir. NGF 30600.
Leucas flaccida R. Br. Rech. 4410.
Moschosma australe Benth. Rech. 4882.
M. polystachyum Benth. Kaj. 2182.
Ocimum basilicum L. NGF 30599.
O. canum L. Kaj. 1823, 2195.
O. sanctum L. NGF 30598; Rech. 2748.
O. sp. cf. O. basilicum L. NGF 30603.
Ocimum spp. C. & S. 121; Kaj. 1825.
Plectranthus spp. C. & S. 24; S. & C. 4129

LAURACEAE

Actinodaphne archboldiana Allen NGF 31101.
A. macgregorii (Merr.) Kost. Wat. 319-B.
A. nitida Teschn. C. & S. 251, 424; S. & C. 3671, 3982.
A. solomonensis Allen Kaj. 1889 (type).
Actinodaphne sp. Kaj. 2198.
Beilschmiedia bougainvillensis Kost. C. & S. 236.
Beilschmiedia spp. NGF 45751; C. & S. 369; Kaj. 2126.

Cassytha filiformis L. Kaj. 2282; Rech. 4057.
Cinnamomum solomonense Allen Kaj. 1815 (type), 2137; Wat./Yale 126.
Cinnamomum sp. C. & S. 21.
Cyrtandra spp. Kaj. 1621, 1733, 1742, 1749, 1854, 2079, 2103, 2122.
Cryptocarya ailikini Kost. NGF 591.
C. cordata Allen Kaj. 2213.
C. globosa Allen Kaj. 1784 (type).
C. kajewskii Allen Kaj. 1676 (type), 2098.
C. longepetiolata Kost. NGF 16445.
C. invasiorum Kost. NGF 809.
C. scaleriformis Allen Kaj. 2204 (type).
C. umbonata Allen Kaj. 1695 (type); C. & S. 247; S. & C. 3793.
C. weinlandii K. Schum. NGF 16364.
Cryptocarya spp. NGF 814, 826, 31570; C. & S. 51, 181, 519; S. & C. 3985, 4076; Kaj. 1996, 2019, 2031, 2058A.
Endiandra acuminata Teschn. Wat./Yale 80.
E. solomonensis Allen Kaj. 1998, 2109 (type).
E. whitmorei Kost. C. & S. 190, 199.
Litsea collina Moore C. & S. 129.
L. guppyi (F.v.M.) F.v.M. ex Forman C. & S. 463; Wat. 50.
L. solomonensis Allen Kaj. 1846, 2200.
L. timoriana Span. NGF 598, 16396.
L. tomentosa Bl. Wat./Yale 185.
L. whiteana Allen Kaj. 1922, 2034 (type).
L. sp. aff. L. ochracea Boerl. Wat./Yale 68.
Litsea spp. NGF 13317, 16404, 30671, 31555, 31204A, 45694, 45736; C. & S. 40, 371; S. & C. 3777, 3869, 3937, 4012; Kaj. 1839, 2004; Wat./Yale 174.

LEEACEAE

Leea brunoniana C.B. Clarke Kaj. 1528.
L. macropus Lautb. & K. Schum. NGF 19732; Kaj. 1865.
L. sambucina (L.) Willd. Rech. 3870, 4695.
L. scaveolens Merr. & Perry NGF 30608, 31569; B.S.I.P. 4158.
L. tetramera B.L. Burtt Wat./Yale 139; Wat. 78-B (type), 461-B, 785-B.
L. sp. aff. L. negrosensis Elmer Wat./Yale 145.
Leea spp. NGF 819, 13321, 13358, 16351, 16367, 16378, 31174, 31599, 45652, 45672, 45688, 48517; C. & S. 365, S. & C. 3588, 3591, 4114.

LEGUMINOSAE

Albizia falcataria (L.) Fosb. Kaj. 1937.

Albizia moluccana Miq. Wat./Yale 94.
A. melanesica Fosb. S. & C. 3887; Kaj. 2143 (type).
A. procera (Roxb.) Benth. Rech. s.n.
Caesalpinia crista L. Kaj. 1618.
Canavalia ensiformis (L.) DC. Rech. 3609, 4029, 5338.
C. maritima (Aubl.) Thou. Kaj. 2283; Rech. 4088.
C. microcarpa (DC.) Piper Kaj. 1614, 2297.
Canavalia sp. NGF 16362.
Cassia sp. NGF 31218.
Cynometra ramiflora L. Wat./Yale 188.
Derris elegans (Graham) Benth. C. & S. 395; Kaj. 2259.
D. heterophylla (Willd.) Bakh. Rech. 3546, 4637, 4691.
D. salomonensis Thoth. Kaj. 2290 (type).
D. trifoliata Lour. Kaj. 1567.
Derris sp. NGF 31614.
Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. C. & S. 480A; Rech. 4000, 4059.
D. ormocarpoides DC. Rech. 4412, 4622, 4748.
D. racemosum (Thunb.) DC. Rech. 4326.
D. triflorum (L.) DC. C. & S. 351.
D. umbellatum (L.) DC. NGF 30666; Kaj. 1613, 2288; Rech. 4923.
D. zonatum Miq. Wat. 12-B.
Dioclea reflexa Hook.f. Wat. 354-B, 662-B.
Entada phaseoloides (L.) Merr. Kaj. 2265; Wat./Yale 179.
Entada sp. C. & S. 259.
Erythrina variegata L. var. orientalis (L.) Merr. Kaj. 1905.
Intsia bijuga Colebr. Kaj. 1570; Rech. 4013, 4016, 4089; Wat./Yale 53.
Kingiodendron micranthum B.L. Burtt S. & C. 3863; Kaj. 1901; Wat. 812-B (type).
Mucuna brachycarpa Rech. NGF 16361; Rech. 4807 (type).
M. sp. cf. M. brachycarpa Rech. NGF 31194; C. & S. 538; S. & C. 3600.
M. cyanosperma K. Schum. Rech. 5384.
M. gigantea (Willd.) DC. NGF 31032; Rech. 4012, 4462, 4830, 5385; Wat./Yale 67, 115.
Phaseolus adenanthus Meyer Rech. 4802.
Phylacium bracteosum Benn. Rech. 4054, 5334.
Pithecellobium sp. NGF 2859, 45612.
Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre Kaj. 2234; Wat./Yale 36.
Pongamia sp. NGF 45715.
Prosopis insularis (Guill.) Bret. var. novoguineensis (Warb.) Bret. NGF 13382, 31157; Kaj. 1594.
Pterocarpus indicus Willd. Wat./Yale 19, 199.
Pueraria triloba (Lour.) Mak. NGF 30668.
Sophora tomentosa L. Wat./Yale 42, 340.
Strongylodon sp. cf. Strongylodon lucidus Seem. Kaj. 1845.

LINACEAE

Durandea pentagyna (Warb.) K. Schum. C. & S. 200.

LOGANIACEAE

Fagraea berteriana Benth. NGF 16345, 31116, 45708, 45745; S. & C. 3723; B.S.I.P. 4155; Wat./Yale 173.
F. bodenii Wernh. NGF 31388.
F. ceilanica Thunb. NGF 31290.
F. gracilipes A. Gray NGF 31341.
F. racemosa Jack ex Wall. NGF 16354, 19696, 31178, 45714; C. & S. 23; Kaj. 1719, 2212.
F. salomonensis Gilg & Bened. Kaj. 1688, 2041.
F. sp. cf. F. salomonensis Gilg & Bened. Kaj. 1555.
Geniostoma rupestris J.R. & G. Forst. NGF 31348.
Geniostoma spp. Kaj. 1642; Wat./Yale 119.
Neubergia corynocarpa (A. Gray) Leenh. NGF 582, 16368; S. & C. 4037; Kaj. 1679, 2010.
Strychnos culubrina L. Wat. 284-B.

LOPHOPYXIDACEAE

Lophopyxis maingayi Hook.f. NGF 16342, 45685; S. & C. 4063; Kaj. 2269; Rech. 4011, 4647; Wat. 407-B.
(N.B. Some authors placed this genus in Icacinaceae - exact position is much disputed).

LORANTHACEAE

Amyema spp. S. & C. 3729, 3840.
Dactyliophora sp. C. & S. 16.
Dendrophthoe sp. C. & S. 88.
Nothothixos leiophyllus K. Schum. NGF 31234.
Phrygilanthus sp. S. & C. 3739.

MALPHIGHIACEAE

Rhyssopterys timorensis Juss. Rech. 3893, 4723.
Tristellateia australasica A. Rich. NGF 13328.

MALVACEAE

Abelmoschus manihot (L.) Medik. Kaj. 1545.
A. moschatus Medik. Kaj. 2223; Rech. 4037, 4039, 4040.
Hibiscus tiliaceus L. NGF 45613; C. & S. 104, 468; Rech. 3871, 4055, 4455, 4680.
Sida rhombifolia L. NGF 45621; C. & S. 110; Rech. 4001.
Thespesia peekelii (Ulbr.) Borss. C. & S. 541; Hey. 1059; Kaj. 1917; Wat./Yale 162.

Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corr. NGF 16359.
Urena lobata L. Rech. 4002; Wat./Yale 1.

MELASTOMATACEAE

Astronia sp. NGF 16385, 30543, 30632, 31287, 31302, 31476, 45692; C. & S. 68; S. & C. 3689, 3728; Wat./Yale 85.
Astronidium insulare Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1999 (type).
A. salomonense Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1703 (type).
A. sessiliformis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2163; Wat./Yale 193 (type).
Astronidium sp. C. & S. 2; S. & C. 3701, 3779, 3827.
Medinilla calliantha Merr. & Perry var. bella Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2504 (type of var.).
M. cauliflora Hemsl. Kaj. 1671, 1718, 2142.
M. erpetina (Naud.) Triana Kaj. 2066.
M. kajewskii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1633 (type).
M. lanceifolia Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1699 (type).
M. luraluensis Merr. & Perry NGF 13355; Kaj. 2061 (type).
M. mortonii Hemsl. Wat. 130-B!, 442-B!.
M. pubiflora Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1564 (type), 1958, 2153.
M. quadrifolia Bl. Kaj. 1986.
M. sessilis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2023 (type).
M. vagans Merr. & Perry NGF 13360.
Medinilla spp. NGF 30549, 30569, 30591, 31036, 31278, 31301, 31365, 31472, 40443, 45631, 48513; C. & S. 182, 300, 359, 532; S. & C. 3587, 3675, 3732, 3736, 3792, 3823, 3888, 3902, 4003; Hey. 1060.
Melastoma denticulatum Labill. Wat./Yale 63.
M. polyanthum Bl. S. & C. 3610, 3614; Kaj. 1636, 1918, 2151.
Melastoma spp. NGF 13373, 30539, 30663, 31613.
Ochthocharis borneensis Bl. Kaj. 2284.
Otanthera sp. NGF 31165.
Sonerila sp. NGF 13384.

MELIACEAE

Aglaia brassii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2209, 2306.
A. nudibacca C.DC. Rech. 4414 (type).
A. rechingerae C.DC. Kaj. 1553, 1780; Rech. 4067 (type).
Aglaia spp. NGF 2861, 2879, 2883, 2886, 16376, 16440, 19729, 31108, 31369, 40451, 45654, 45683, 45707; C. & S. 191, 253, 476; S. & C. 3648, 3871; Wat. 529-B!.
Amoora cucullata Roxb. NGF 592.
A. salomoniensis C.DC. Naumann s.n. (type).
Amoora spp. C. & S. 522; S. & C. 4041.
A. rohituka (Roxb.) Pierre Wat./Yale 190; Wat. 675-B.

Aphanamixis sp. C. & S. 490.
Chisocheton spp. NGF 596, 801, 31344; C. & S. 157; S. & C. 3781, 3951, 4112; Kaj. 1997; Wat./Yale 88; Wat. 136-B!.
Didymocheton amooroides (Miq.) Harms NGF 830.
Dysoxylum arborescens (Bl.) Miq. C. & S. 539; Kaj. 1875; Wat. 659-B!.
D. caulostachyum Miq. C. & S. 292; S. & C. 3595, 3698; Kaj. 1933; Wat./Yale 72.
D. vestitum Warb. Wat./Yale 191.
Dysoxylum spp. NGF 16373; Wat./Yale 77.
Vavaea amicorum Benth. NGF 16439, 19725, 19733, 40408; C. & S. 101, 417; S. & C. 3981; Kaj. 1690 (type of V. kajewskii); Wat. 803-B (type of V. bougainvillensis).
V. bougainvillensis B.L. Burtt = V. amicorum Benth.
V. kajewskii Merr. & Perry = V. amicorum Benth.

MENISPERMACEAE

Hypserpa polyandra Becc. Kaj. 2125.
Parabaena ansinnans (K. Schum.) Diels forma glabrata Diels Kaj. 1796.
P. tuberculata Becc. C. & S. 496.
Parabaena spp. C. & S. 63, 272.
Stephania salomonum Diels Kaj. 1641, 2258; Rech. 4803 (type).
S. zippeliana Miq. NGF 31127.

MONIMIACEAE

Hedycarya solomonensis Hemsl. Kaj. 1887, 1995, 2058.
Steganthera sp. Wat. 239-B!.
Monimiaceae indet. NGF 16398, 30643; C. & S. 144; S. & C. 3806.

MORACEAE

Antiaris toxicaria (Pers.) Lesch. C. & S. 510.
Artocarpus communis J.R. & G. Forst. Wat./Yale 158.
A. fretissii Hassk. C. & S. 3, 229.
A. refratus Becc. Kaj. 1920, 1940.
A. vriesianus Miq. var. subsessilis Jarrett NGF 16442.
Fatoua japonica Bl. Rech. 4027.
Ficus adenosperma Miq. var. glabra Corner Kaj. 1546.
F. agapetoides Diels var. solomonensis Corner Wat. 749-B.
F. arfakensis King Rech. 4762.
F. baccaureoides Corner NGF 31474; Kaj. 1927; Wat. 208-B.
F. baeuerleni King var. vulcaniformis Corner NGF 31364, 45691.
F. benjamina L. NGF 13410; Kaj. 1568, 1858.

Ficus bernaysii King Wat./Yale 7.
F. bougainvillei Rech. Kaj. 1537; Rech. 3903 (syntype), 4761 (syntype), 4387 (syntype), Wat./Yale 52; Wat. 264-B!.
F. bukaensis Rech. = F. indigofera Rech.
F. chrysochaete Corner NGF 31238; Kaj. 1983, 2121, 2148.
F. copiosa Steud. NGF 31574; Rech. 4718 (type of F. krausseana).
F. copiosa Steud. var. pubescens Corner Kaj. 1836; Wat. 226-B!, 324-B!, 801-B!.
F. congesta Roxb. NGF 45629.
F. cynaroides Corner Kaj. 1856.
F. distochoides Diels var. solomonensis Corner Kaj. 1946.
F. divaricata Merr. & Perry Hey. 1109.
F. drupacea Thunb. NGF 13408; Kaj. 2073.
F. erinobotrya Corner var. solomonensis Corner NGF 16406; Wat. 315-B!
F. erythrosperma Miq. NGF 16412; Kaj. 2260; Wat. 212-B!.
F. eulampra K. Schum. Wat./Yale 38.
F. fistulosa Reinw. Rech. 4441.
F. glandifera Summerh. NGF 45645; S. & C. 4079; Kaj. 1581.
F. granatum G. Forst. Wat./Yale 30.
F. gul Lautb. & K. Schum. NGF 45616; Kaj. 1651.
F. gul Lautb. & K. Schum. var. solomonensis Corner NGF 45628; Kaj. 1712, 2118.
F. hombroniana Corner Wat. 286(a)-B!.
F. imbricata Corner Kaj. 1724; Wat. 37-B!.
F. indigofera Rech. NGF 31219, 31227, 31554; Rech. 4363 (syntype of F. bukaensis), 4618 (syntype), 4688 (syntype of F. kietana), 4701 (syntype); Wat./Yale 16, 127; Wat. 261-B!, 293-B!, 730-B!.
F. kietana Rech. = F. indigofera Rech.
F. krausseana Rech. = F. copiosa Rech.
F. leucanthotoma Poir Wat./Yale 152.
F. longibracteata Corner Kaj. 1864, 2032.
F. macrothyrsa Corner NGF 31473
F. melinocarpa Bl. Kaj. 1783, 2050.
F. mollior Benth. NGF 16344; Kaj. 1684.
F. nasuta Summerh. Kaj. 2094.
F. nodosa Teysm. & Binn. Kaj. 1942.
F. oleracea Corner NGF 31138; Kaj. 1721; Wat. 779-B!, 847-B!.
F. oleracea Corner var. pungens Corner Kaj. 1941.
F. pantoniana King NGF 16416.
F. porphyrochaete Corner Wat. 146-B!.
F. profusa Corner Kaj. 1743.
F. pseudowassa Corner NGF 31107.
F. pumila L. Rech. 4327, 4706, 4733.
F. septica Burm.f. NGF 31566; S. & C. 3989.

Ficus smithii Hornem. NGF 19701.
F. salomonensis Rech. NGF 19740, 31598, 40411; Rech. 4100 (syntype); Wat./Yale 116.
F. subulata Bl. NGF 16401, 19723; Kaj. 1584, 1745, 2059, 2263, 2266.
F. theophrastoides Seem. NGF 16407; Kaj. 1971.
F. tinctoria G. Forst. ssp. tinctoria Corner Wat. 173-B!.
F. tonsa Miq. var. subcordata Corner Kaj. 1657.
F. trachypison Lautb. & K. Schum. NGF 30362.
F. verticillaris Corner NGF 19734; Kaj. 2155.
F. virens Ait. NGF 13406; Rech. 4092.
F. wassa Roxb. Kaj. 2112; B.S.I.P. 4165; Wat. 135-B, 237-B.
F. sp. cf. F. virgata Reinw. & Bl. NGF 31020.
Ficus spp. NGF 13385, 30640, 40410, 40423, 40433; C. & S. 46, 70, 74, 92, 108, 159, 219, 241, 382, 391, 420, 438, 442, 443, 444, 480, 492, 493, 495, 516, 523, 534; S. & C. 3594, 3603, 3607, 3609, 3639, 3665, 3679, 3681, 3685, 3715, 3735, 3826, 3843, 3897, 3928, 3929, 3933, 3955, 3994, 4065, 4066, 4073, 4097, 4100, 4106; Kaj. 1561, 1664, 1689, 1746, 1904, 1912; Hey. 1100, 1106; Wat./Yale 10, 32, 92, 95, 109, 124, 148, 156, 176, 189, 202, 203.
Parartocarpus venenosus (Zoll. & Mor.) Becc. NGF 19720; Kaj. 2199.
Paratrophis spp. NGF 19702; Kaj. 2006.
Streblus glaber (Merr.) Corner NGF 31579; Kaj. 263.
Trophis philippinensis (Burm.f.) Corner C. & S. 3798.

MYRISTICACEAE

Horsfieldia irya (Gaertn.) Warb. NGF 16356, 16431, 31097, 31370.
H. novoguineensis Warb. Kaj. 2022.
H. solomonensis A.C. Sm. Kaj. 1549 (type).
H. spicata (Roxb.) Sincl. NGF 13326, 16391, 16431, 19706, 31097, 31120, 45632, 45693, 45753; C. & S. 90; S. & C. 3687, 4068; B.S.I.P. 4154; Wat./Yale 35, 178.
H. whitmorei Sincl. NGF 45611.
Myristica cerifera A.C. Sm. Kaj. 1827 (type); Wat./Yale 166 = M. kajewskii A.C. Sm.
M. fatua Houtt. var. papuana Mgf. NGF 16357, 16423, 19703, 31222, 45639; C. & S. 100; S. & C. 3868; B.S.I.P. 4159; Kaj. 1587, 2101.
M. fatua Houtt. var. platyphylla (A.C. Sm.) Sincl. NGF 599; Kaj. 1916 (type of M. platyphylla).
M. globosa Warb. NGF 19704; B.S.I.P. 4160.

Myristica kajewskii A.C. Sm. NGF 19692, 19694, 45604, 45752; C. & S. 374; Kaj. 1736, 1827 (type of M. cerifera); Wat./Yale 166.
M. platyphylla A.C. Sm. = M. fatua Houtt. var. platyphylla A.C. Sm.) Sincl.
M. schleinitzii Engl. NGF 13411; B.S.I.P. 4168; Kaj. 1582, 2236.
M. sp. near M. hypargyrea A. Gray Wat. 809-B!.

MYRSINACEAE

Aegiceras corniculatum (L.) Blanco Kaj. 1599; Rech. 4405, 4812.
Ardisia spp. NGF 31112, 31551, 45642, 45644; C. & S. 178, 197; S. & C. 3772; Kaj. 1662, 1730, 2044, 2183.
Discocalyx listeri (Stapf) Stapf & Mez Wat./Yale 83.
Discocalyx sp. NGF 16389.
Maesa edulis C.T. White Kaj. 1812.
Maesa spp. NGF 16380, 30575, 31403; C. & S. 25, 126, 183, 322, 498; S. & C. 3879; Kaj. 2030, 2152; Wat./Yale 28.
Rapanea spp. NGF 31417; Kaj. 2060; S. & C. 3905.
Tapeinospermum spp. NGF 31267.

MYRTACEAE

Eugenia buettneriana K. Schum. NGF 31235.
E. cincta (Merr. & Perry) Whitmore S. & C. 3676.
E. sp. cf. E. effusa A. Gray Kaj. 2065.
E. leptanthelium Diels Kaj. 1616.
E. malaccensis L. Kaj. 1814; Wat./Yale 102, 103, 110, 200.
E. nutans K. Schum. Kaj. 2248; Wat./Yale 34.
E. onesima (Merr. & Perry) Whitmore B.S.I.P. 4147; Kaj. 2043 (type) (type of Syzygium onesima).
E. salomonica C.T. White Kaj. 1574 (type).
E. tierneyiana F.v.M. NGF 40404, 45696.
Eugenia spp. NGF 13327, 13403, 31114, 31216, 31300, 31595, 45605.
Mearnsia salomonensis C.T. White C. & S. 323; S. & C. 3700, 3759; Wat. 603-B.
Mearnsia spp. NGF 31293; C. & S. 216.
Metrosideros ornata C.T. White NGF 13706.
M. salomonensis C.T. White NGF 31393, 31406, 31449; S. & C. 3714, 3903; Cole 110.
Metrosideros spp. NGF 30563, 31347, 31553; Kaj. 1713.
Rhodamia solomonensis C.T. White NGF 31292, 31404; C. & S. 325.
Syzygium kietanum Rech. Rech. 4704 (syntype).
S. lauterbachianum Merr. & Perry var. phaeophloium Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1543.

Syzygium onesima Merr. & Perry = Eugenia onesima (Merr. & Perry) Whitmore.
S. papuasicum Merr. & Perry NGF 585; Kaj. 1544 (type).
S. waterhousii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1602, 2207; Wat./Yale 120.
S. sp. cf. S. modestum Diels Kaj. 1661, 1756, 2052.
Syzygium spp. NGF 2853, 2856, 2876; C. & S. 147, 269, 455; S. & C. 3616, 3672, 3907, 3964, 3970, 4090; Kaj. 1850.

NYCTAGINACEAE

Pisonia longirostris Teysm. & Binn. NGF 31187.
P. umbelliflora (J.R. & G. Forst.) Seem. C. & S. 141, S. & C. 3704, 3789, 4057; Kaj. 1990
Pisonia sp. NGF 45699; Wat./Yale 151.

OCHNACEAE

Schuurmansia henningsii K. Schum. NGF 13340; Kaj. 1692.

OLACACEAE

Anacolosa papuana Schellenb. NGF 19721; C. & S. 136; S. & C. 3677, 3817; B.S.I.P. 4162; Kaj. 2000; Wat. 538-B!.
Anacolosa sp. NGF 45754.
Olax imbricata Roxb. Kaj. 1573.
Ximenia americana L. Kaj. 1558; Rech. 4422.

OLEACEAE

Linociera hahlii Rech. S. & C. 3628, 3818; B.S.I.P. 4163; Rech. 4875 (syntype), 4913 (syntype); Kaj. 1562.
L. kajewskii Sleum. Kaj. 2159, 2160.
L. ramiflora (Roxb.) Wall. ex DC. NGF 19707; Kaj. 1551, 1586.
Linociera spp. NGF 31295; Kaj. 1728, 2273.

ONAGRACEAE

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven C. & S. 388; S. & C. 4058.

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis corniculata L. C. & S. 536; Rech. 3996.

PASSIFLORACEAE

Adenia populifolia (Zipp.) Engl. NGF 31123.
Hollrungia sp. S. & C. 3775.
Passiflora foetida L. S. & C. 3960.
P. moluccana Bl. Kaj. 2073.
P. sp. cf. P. moluccana Bl. Kaj. 1913.

PIPERACEAE

Peperomia pellucida (L.) H.B.K. S. & C. 3650, 3924.
Peperomia spp. NGF 13341, 30620, 30675, 31085, 31325, 31332; C. & S. 189, 275, 332.
Piper abbreviatum Opiz NGF 31475; C. & S. 145; S. & C. 3771.
P. caninum Bl. S. & C. 3605.
P. celtidiforme Opiz forma celtidiforma NGF 16395, 45670; S. & C. 4069.
P. erectum C.DC. Rech. 4367, 4908 (syntypes); Wat./Yale 62.
P. globulantherum C.DC. Rech. 4700, 4711 (syntypes).
P. kietanum C.DC. Rech. 4391, 4439 (syntypes).
P. macropiper Pennant NGF 30627; C. & S. 201, 246; S. & C. 4084.
P. pubirhache C.DC. Rech. 4397, 4682 (syntypes).
P. sclerophloeum C.DC. NGF 31239, 31366, 45627; C. & S. 513; S. & C. 3984; Rech. 4387 (syntype).
P. quinquenervium Warb. Rech. 4502.
Piper spp. NGF 16405, 30507; C. & S. 22, 256, 281, 451, 448; S. & C. 3925, 3926; Kaj. 1532, 1538, 1585, 1595, 1782, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1982, 2047, 2077, 2133, 2175, 2185.

PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum ferrugineum Ait NGF 802; C. & S. 217.
P. sp. cf. P. resiniferum Hemsl. NGF 31577; S. & C. 3767.
Pittosporum sp. Kaj. 2040.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala paniculata L. NGF 31134, 45622; S. & C. 3581.
Salomonia sp. NGF 40393.
cf. Xanthophyllum sp. NGF 30669.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum barbatum L. Rech. 4943.
P. chinensis L. NGF 31355; S. & C. 3852; Kaj. 1669.
P. minus Huds. ssp. procerum Jansen Kaj. 2277.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea L. C. & S. 535; Rech. 3543.

PROTEACEAE

Finschia chloroxantha Diels NGF 45647; S. & C. 4115; Wat./Yale 127 (type of F. waterhousiana).
F. waterhousiana B.L. Burtt = F. chloroxantha Diels.
F. spp. cf. F. chloroxantha Diels Kaj. 1914, 2033.

RANUNCULACEAE

Clematis papuasica Merr. & Perry NGF 13389; C. & S. 196; Kaj. 2174; Rech. 3881, 4702.
C. smilacifolia Wall. Wat. 383-B!.

RHAMNACEAE

Colubrina asiatica (L.) Brong. NGF 13407.
Gouania microcarpa DC. Kaj. 1898.
G. sp. cf. G. richii A. Gray Wat. 193-B!.
Zizyphus angustifolius (Miq.) Harms NGF 16369.
Z. grewioides (Warb.) Perry C. & S. 361; S. & C. 3653, 4120.
Z. inermis Merr. Kaj. 1826, 2197.

RHIZOPHORACEAE

Bruguiera gymnorrhiza Lamk. Rech. 4815.
B. parviflora Roxb. Kaj. 1598.
B. sexangula (Lour.) Poir. Rech. 4692.
Bruguiera sp. NGF 45671.
Ceriops tagal C.B. Rob. Rech. 3564, 4930.
Crossostylis montana C.T. White Kaj. 1741.
Gynotroches axillaris Bl. NGF 45676; C. & S. 228; S. & C. 3684; Kaj. 2150; Wat. 513-B!.
Gynotroches spp. NGF 19730; C. & S. 533.
Rhizophora apiculata Bl. NGF 19713.
R. mucronata Lamk. Rech. 4475, 4926, 4693.

ROSACEAE - Including CHRYSOBALANACEAE

Cyclandrophora laurina (A. Gray) Kost. NGF 16350, 16363, 40449, 45674; Kaj. 1802, 2211; Wat./Yale 3.
Syn. Parinarium glaberrimum auctt. (non Hassk.).
Maranthes corymbosa Bl. NGF 2874, 2884; S. & C. 3973, 4000; Kaj. 1872, 1939, 2070; Wat./Yale 142.
Parinarium glaberrimum auctt. (non Hassk.) = C. laurina (A. Gray) Kost.

Prunus schlechteri (Koehne) Kalkm. Wat. 257-B!.
Prunus spp. NGF 581, 45739.
Rubus brassii Merr. & Perry C. & S. 326.
R. moluccanus L. Kaj. 1589; Rech. 4347, 4626, 4686.
R. moluccanus L. var. austropacifica Royen NGF 13363, 16444; C. & S. 31, 324.
R. muelleri F.M. Bail. Kaj. 1629.
R. rosifolius J.E. Sm. Rech. 4349.

RUBIACEAE

Amaracarpus solomonensis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1541.
Amaracarpus sp. NGF 30639.
Borreria spp. C. & S. 49, 349.
Calycosia kajewskii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1693 (type).
C. sp. cf. C. kajewskii Merr. & Perry C. & S. 193.
Canthium cymigerum (Val.) B.L. Burtt S. & C. 3859, 4075; Kaj. 1805, 2111; Wat./Yale 163.
Canthium spp. NGF 16429, 31212, 31616.
Dolicholobium acuminatum Burk. Wat./Yale 121.
D. callianthum Merr. & Perry NGF 13353, 16426, 31160, 31196; C. & S. 293; S. & C. 3839, 3947, 4032.
Dolicholobium spp. NGF 30547, 30641, 30644, 31346, 31381, 40421; Kaj. 1659.
Gardenia sp. NGF 31617.
Geocardia repens (L.) Bakh.f. C. & S. 79, 368; Rech. 4859; Wat. 11-B.
Geophila spp. NGF 13364; S. & C. 3820.
Guettarda speciosa L. Kaj. 1559; Wat. 49-B.
Hedyotis auricularia L. Rech. 4687.
H. biflora (L.) Lamk. Rech. 4727.
H. herbacea L. Rech. 4045.
Hedyotis spp. NGF 30542, 31394; C. & S. 339, 350, 449, 529; S. & C. 3683, 3750, 4027.
Hydnophytum formicarum Jack Rech. s.n.
H. guppyanum Becc. NGF 40395, 45746; Kaj. 2095; Wat. 533-B!.
H. hahlii Rech. Rech. 3552 (type), 4018, 4445.
H. kajewskii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1716 (type).
H. longipes Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1571 (type).
H. tortuosum Becc. Rech. 3556, 3557, 3851.
Hydnophytum spp. NGF 16410, 31155, 31591, 40395; C. & S. 215; S. & C. 3710, 3741.
Ixora bougainvilliae Brem. Kaj. 1993 (type).
Ixora sp. NGF 31031.
Kajewskiella trichantha Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1659, 1667, 1734 (type).
Knoxia sumatrensis (Retz.) DC. Rech. 4365, 4419.
Lasianthus papuana Becc. NGF 30664, 31009.
Morinda citrifolia L. NGF 31173; C. & S. 467; Kaj. 2115; Wat./Yale 48, 132.

Morinda salomonensis Engl. Naumann s.n. (syntype).
Morinda sp. C. & S. 302; S. & C. 3727, 3790.
Mussaenda dolichocarpa Rech. Rech. 3573.
M. philippica A. Rich. Kaj. 1666.
Mussaenda sp. NGF 13354.
Nauclea undulata Roxb. NGF 2866; Wat./Yale 197.
Neonauclea cardiophylla Merr. & Perry = N. forsteri (Seem. ex Hav.) Merr.
N. forsteri (Seem. ex Hav.) Merr. C. & S. 115; Wat./Yale 25 (type of N. cardiophylla).
N. solomonensis Ridsd. NGF 593, 815, 2857.
Ophiorrhiza calliantha Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1957 (type).
O. leptophylla Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2035 (type).
O. mungos L. Rech. 4065, 4767.
O. straminea Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1729 (type).
O. trichoclada Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1778 (type).
Ophiorrhiza spp. NGF 13335, 16428, 19710, 30573, 30629, 31050, 31095, 31161, 31297, 40415, 45742; C. & S. 94, 128, 252, 362; S. & C. 3586, 3807, 3822, 3882; Kaj. 1597, 2074.
Psychotria axilliflora Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2018 (type), 2055.
P. kajewskii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1652, 1707 (type).
P. leptothyrsa Miq. Kaj. 1753, 2051.
P. olivacea Val. C. & S. 373, 431; S. & C. 3606; Kaj. 1783A, 1884, 2194.
P. tenuipes Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1708 (type).
P. trichostoma Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1611, 2001.
P. trichostoma Merr. & Perry var. macrophylla Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2203 (type of var.).
P. sp. cf. P. solomonensis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1705.
Psychotria spp. NGF 16372, 19691, 19728, 30587, 31022, 31048, 31113, 31350, 31470, 31568, 31576, 40390, 45638, 45648, 45666; C. & S. 155, 176, 194, 212, 278, 304, 464; S. & C. 3711, 3787, 3797, 3860, 3862, 3865, 3975; B.S.I.P. 4161; Wat./Yale 64.
Randia dryadum (S. Moore) Merr. & Perry NGF 13414.
Sukunia sp. Kaj. 1706.
Tarenna buruensis (Miq.) Val. Kaj. 1727, 2146.
Tarenna spp. NGF 31549; C. & S. 232; S. & C. 3861.
Timonius bougainvillensis Merr. & Perry NGF 31382; S. & C. 3914; Kaj. 1677 (type), 2049.
T. longitubus Merr. & Perry C. & S. 207; S. & C. 3864, 3980; Kaj. 2009.
T. timon (Spreng.) Merr. & Perry NGF 31102, 31205; C. & S. 52, 514; Kaj. 2092.
T. sp. aff. T. bougainvillensis Merr. & Perry NGF 31299; S. & C. 3745, 3911.
T. sp. aff. T. longitubus Merr. & Perry NGF 30650.
Timonius sp. Wat./Yale 98.

Uncaria ferrea (Bl.) DC. C. & S. 17; Rech. 3892, 4739, 4880.
U. glabrescens Merr. & Perry Wat./Yale 140 (type).
U. salomonensis (Rech.) Merr. & Perry Rech. 4449 (type), (type of Uruparia salomonensis).
Uncaria sp. NGF 40447.
Uruparia salomonensis Rech. = Uncaria salomonensis (Rech.) Merr. & Perry.
Versteegia cauliflora (Lautb. & K. Schum.) Val. NGF 16387.

RUTACEAE

Clausena papuana Schltr. NGF 30606.
Clausena sp. Kaj. 1915.
Euodia anisodora Lautb. & K. Schum. NGF 30607.
E. elleryana F.v.M. var. tetragona (K. Schum.) W.D. Francis NGF 806, 45614; Wat./Yale 31.
E. sp. cf. E. elleryana F.v.M. S. & C. 3931.
E. hortensis J.R. & G. Forst. Kaj. 1944; Rech. 4396, 4630.
E. hortensis J.R. & G. Forst. forma simplicifolia K. Schum. Kaj. 1894.
E. peekelii Lautb. Kaj. 1610, 1682, 2281.
E. sp. cf. E. peekelii Lautb. Kaj. 1628.
E. radlkoferiana Lautb. Kaj. 1723, 1832.
E. triphylla DC. Rech. 4719.
Euodia spp. NGF 831, 16425, 16436, 30545, 30592, 31096, 31139, 31159A, 31338; C. & S. 345, 376, 377, 413, 427, 450; Kaj. 1883; Wat./Yale 18.
Fagara megistophylla B.L. Burtt = Zanthoxylum megistophyllum (B.L. Burtt) Hartley.
Melicope burttiana B.C. Stone NGF 31380; Wat./Yale 122, Wat. 227-B! (type) (type of M. grandifolia B.L. Burtt).
M. grandifolia B.L. Burtt = M. burttiana B.C. Stone.
Micromelum minutum (G. Forst.) Wight & Arn. NGF 30667, 45630, 45751; C. & S. 383, 452; S. & C. 3643, 3799; Kaj. 1575.
M. scandens Rech. Kaj. 1654, 1785.
Murraya crenulata (Turcz) Oliv. Wat. 152-B, 204-B, 848-B.
Wenzelia melanesica Swingle Kaj. 1908.
Wenzelia sp. Kaj. 1907.
Zanthoxylum megistophyllum (B.L. Burtt) Hartley NGF 16374; C. & S. 107, 260; S. & C. 4110; Kaj. 1835; Wat./Yale 5, 167; Wat. 344-B (type).
Z. nitidum (Roxb.) C.DC. Kaj. 2304.

SABIACEAE

Sabia papuana Warb. Kaj. 1670, 2028.
S. pauciflora Bl. Wat. 516-B!.

SANTALACEAE

Dendromyza salomonia Danser Kaj. 1672 (type).

SAPINDACEAE

Allophylus cobbe (L.) Raeusch. NGF 31215; Wat./Yale 43, 343.
Arytera littoralis Bl. Kaj. 2013
Arytera sp. C. & S. 267.
Cupaniopsis kajewskii Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1781 (type).
Cupaniopsis spp. NGF 31158, 31548; C. & S. 231, 445.
Guioa sp. NGF 31578.
Harpullia arborea (Blanco) Radlk. Kaj. 1548; Wat./Yale 335.
H. cupanioides Radlk. Kaj. 2026; Wat. 904.
H. hebecladum Radlk. Kaj. 1902, 2302.
H. largifolia Radlk. Kaj. 1668, 1968.
H. ramiflora Radlk. NGF 19695.
H. sp. cf. H. pedicellaris Radlk. NGF 827.
H. sp. perhaps H. peekeliana Melch. B.S.I.P. 4164
Harpullia spp. C. & S. 42, 131; Wat. 645-B!.
Lepidopetalum hebecladum Radlk. Wat./Yale 171.
Lepidopetalum spp. C. & S. 45; S. & C. 4092; Wat. 406-B!.
Mischocarpus sp. S. & C. 3963.
Pometia pinnata J.R. & G. Forst. NGF 16413, 45651; S. & C. 4081; Wat./Yale 22.
Pometia sp. Kaj. 2156.
Tristiropsis acutangula Radlk. Rech. 4619, 4620 (syntypes of T. dentata).
T. dentata Radlk. = T. acutangula Radlk.

SAPOTACEAE

Burckella obovata (G. Forst.) Pierre C. & S. 250; Kaj. 2205; Wat./Yale 45.
B. sorei Royen NGF 40434, 40441, 45737, 45740, 45744; Hey. 1045.
Chelonespermum banikiense Royen NGF 45695
Chelonespermum sp. NGF 45704
Palaquium amboinense Burck NGF 583.
P. erythrospermum Lam Kaj. 1903 (type).
P. galactoxylon (F.v.M.) Lam S. & C. 4080.
Palaquium spp. S. & C. 3953, 4039, 4111.
Planchonella firma (Miq.) Dubard S. & C. 3726; Kaj. 2124.
P. obovata (R. Br.) Pierre NGF 13401.
P. obovoidea Lam NGF 45734, 45735; B.S.I.P. 4146.
P. thyrsoidea C.T. White NGF 45711.
P. sp. cf. P. obovoidea Lam C. & S. 360.
Planchonella spp. NGF 2864, 2878; C. & S. 226.

Pouteria xylocarpa C.T. White Kaj. 1892.
Sideroxylon sp. aff. S. novoguineense K. Schum. Wat./Yale 206.

SAURAUIACEAE

Saurauia conferta Warb. S. & C. 3630, 3842, 3957, 4036; Kaj. 1632, 1645, 1976; Hey. 1101.
S. kajewski A.C. Sm. Kaj. 1726 (type).
S. rosea Lautb. Rech. 4643, 4664, 4740, 4793.
S. purgans B.L. Burtt NGF 30582, 31557, 31582; Wat./Yale 33 (type).
S. schumanniana Diels Kaj. 1527.
Saurauia spp. NGF 13316, 13319, 13375, 16393, 19718, 30612, 40422, 45687; C. & S. 180, 184; S. & C. 3592, 3954, 3995; B.S.I.P. 4166.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Carpodetus sp. cf. C. arboreus (Lautb. & K. Schum.) Schltr. NGF 30638.
Polyosma integrifolia Bl. Wat./Yale 84; Wat. 625-B.
Polyosma spp. NGF 31018; Kaj. 1675.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Limnophila fragrans (G. Forst.) Seem. NGF 16397.
L. rugosa (Roth) Merr. C. & S. 484.
Lindernia antipoda (L.) Alston C. & S. 477.
L. crustacea (L.) F.v.M. C. & S. 446; S. & C. 3962; Rech. 4617, 4883.
Striga sp. S. & C. 4095.

SIMAROUBACEAE

Ailanthus integrifolia Lamk. Wat. 664-B.
Ailanthus sp. Kaj. 2106.
Quassia indica (Gaertn.) Nooteb. NGF 16346, 24828; Kaj. 2247.
Soulamea amara Lam Kaj. 1556; Wat./Yale 338.
Soulamea sp. B.S.I.P. 4167.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum dunalianum Gaud. Rech. 3607, 5365.
S. mammosum L. Kaj. 1881.
S. stramoniifolium Jacq. Rech. 4366.
S. verbascifolium L. C. & S. 89, 93; Kaj. 2276; Wat./Yale 76, 304, 428; Wat. 446-B!, 727-B!.
Solanum spp. NGF 13346, 45698; S. & C. 3938, 4094; Kaj. 1590, 1790, 1800, 1863.

SONNERATIACEAE

Sonneratia alba J.E. Sm. Rech. 4928.

STERCULIACEAE

Abroma augusta (L.) Willd. S. & C. 4130; Kaj. 2256.
Commersonia bartramia (L.) Merr. NGF 30672; C. & S. 415; S. & C. 3632; Kaj. 1615, 1852; Wat./Yale 125.
Commersonia sp. NGF 45640.
Heritiera littoralis Ait. NGF 40386; Rech. s.n.
Kleinhovia hospita L. NGF 45615; C. & S. 439; Rech. 4710; Wat./Yale 4.
Melochia corchorifolia L. Kaj. 2279.
Melochia indica A. Gray Rech. 4404.
M. odorata L.f. NGF 45634, 45701; Wat./Yale 65.
M. umbellata (Houtt.) Stapf C. & S. 4; S. & C. 4122; Hey. 1074; Wat./Yale 336.
Melochia spp. Kaj. 1539, 1797, 1967.
Pterygota horsfieldii R. Br. NGF 824.
Sterculia conwentzii K. Schum. NGF 600; S. & C. 4019, 4051.
S. multinerva Rech. Rech. 4863 (syntype); Wat./Yale 194.
S. oncinocarpa K. Schum. NGF 16449.
S. parkinsonii F. v. M. S. & C. 4082.
S. schumanniana (Lautb.) Mildbr. Wat. 837-B!.
Sterculia spp. Kaj. 1893, 1919.

STYRACACEAE

Styrax agreste (Lour.) G. Don NGF 31105.

SYMPLOCACEAE

Symplocos spp. NGF 31099, 31111, 45667.

THEACEAE

Eurya oxysepala Diels NGF 31408; S. & C. 3730, 3906, 3910.
Eurya spp. NGF 30541; Kaj. 2048.

THYMELAEACEAE

Phaleria sp. cf. P. capitata Jack. Kaj. 2100.
P. sp. cf. P. perrottetiana (Decne) Vill. Kaj. 2237.

TILIACEAE

Althoffia spp. NGF 13368, 19724, 45679.

Brownlowia argentata Kurz Kaj. 2287.
Colona scabra (J.E. Sm.) Burret NGF 16434, 19717, 31214.
Colona sp. cf. C. velutina Merr. & Perry NGF 45607.
Trichospermum calyculatum (Seem.) Burret Wat./Yale 123, 776.
T. incanum Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1829 (type).
T. kajewski Merr. & Perry S. & C. 3642.
T. peekelii Burret C. & S. 425; S. & C. 3992; Kaj. 1855.
Trichospermum spp. Kaj. 1951; Wat./Yale 91.
Triumfetta spp. NGF 13370; C. & S. 18; Wat. 441-B!.

TRIMENIACEAE

Trimenia spp. NGF 31286, 31384, 31392; S. & C. 3909.

ULMACEAE

Aphananthe spp. NGF 13402; Kaj. 2233.
Celtis kajewski Merr. & Perry NGF 2868; S. & C. 3988.
C. latifolia (Bl.) Planch. NGF 45653; Rech. 3872, 4752.
C. luzonica Warb. Kaj. 1617, 2238.
C. philippinensis Blanco NGF 19722, 45719; B.S.I.P. 4145.
C. salomonensis Rech. Rech. 4747 (syntype).
Gironniera celtidifolia Gaud. NGF 16371, 19737, 31146, 31567, 45635, 45684, 45677; S. & C. 4044; Wat./Yale 149.
G. retinervia Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1646 (type).
Trema orientalis (L.) Bl. S. & C. 3644, 3899; Wat./Yale 55.
T. virgata Bl. Rech. 4642, 4694.
T. virgata Bl. var. scabra Bl. Kaj. 1588, 1886.

UMBELLIFERAE

Centella asiatica (L.) Urban S. & C. 3655; Rech. 4081, 4860.
Hydrocotyle javanica Thunb. NGF 13334, 31356; S. & C. 3688; Kaj. 1979; Hey. 1090.

URTICACEAE

Boehmeria glomerulifera Miq. Rech. 3883.
B. platyphylla G. Don Wat./Yale 181.
Boehmeria spp. NGF 16443, 31233; C. & S. 387; S. & C. 3604, 3608, 3623, 4089; Kaj. 1526, 1644, 2186.
Cypholophus spp. NGF 30642; C. & S. 112; Kaj. 1955; Wat. 77A-B!.
Dendrocnide longifolia (Hemsl.) Chew NGF 13383; C. & S. 494, 502, 515.

Dendrocnide mirabilis (Rech.) Chew Rech. 4940 (type of Laportea mirabilis).
D. rechingeri (Winkl.) Chew Rech. 4794 (type of Laportea rechingeri); Wat./Yale 155; Wat. 65-B!, 800-B!.
D. salomonensis (Rech.) Chew C. & S. 502; S. & C. 3993; Rech. 3891.(type of Laportea salomonensis), 4102.
Elatostema calophyllum Rech. Rech. 4684 (type).
E. integrifolium (D. Don) Wedd. Rech. 3614, 4395, 4766, 4795, 4857.
E. kietanum Rech. Kaj. 1542; Rech. 4644, 4773 (syntypes).
E. kupeiense Perry Kaj. 1678, 1696 (type).
E. novaebritanniae Lautb. Kaj. 1988; Rech. 4072, 4583, 4681, 4799, 4801, 4906, 4946.
E. sesquifolium (Reinw.) Hassk. Kaj. 1625.
E. reticulatum Wedd. Kaj. 1624.
E. sp. cf. E. integrifolium (D. Don) Wedd. NGF 30649, 31110.
E. sp. cf. E. macrophylla Brong. NGF 30633, 31141.
Elatostema spp. NGF 13342, 13343, 13344, 13347, 13369, 13371, 13372, 13388, 16382, 16392, 16433, 31351A, 31564; C. & S. 54, 60, 61, 72, 80, 177, 249, 255, 274, 283, 319, 363, 393. S. & C. 3590, 3808, 3809, 3813, 3830, 3965, 4023, 4030, 4059; Kaj. 1880, 1977; Hey. 1057, 1088, 1102.
Laportea interrupta (L.) Chew NGF 31221; C. & S. 485.
L. mirabilis Rech. = Dendrocnide mirabilis (Rech.) Chew.
L. rechingeri Winkl. = Dendrocnide rechingeri (Winkl.) Chew.
L. salomonensis Rech. = Dendrocnide salomonensis (Rech.) Chew.
L. sp. cf. L. amplissima Miq. Kaj. 1974.
Laportea sp. Kaj. 1943.
Leucosyke candidissima (Bl.) Wedd. Rech. 3866, 3934; Wat./Yale 107.
L. australis Unruh Kaj. 1634 (syntype).
L. salomonense Unruh NGF 31049; C. & S. 35, 422; S. & C. 3948; Kaj. 1601, 1975 (syntypes); Rech. 3866, 3934 (syntypes).
Leucosyke spp. NGF 13377, 16355, 45660.
Maoutia australis Wedd. Rech. 4625, 4707, 4764, 4834, 4847.
M. salomonensis Rech. Rech. 4722 (syntype).
Maoutia spp. NGF 31093; S. & C. 3620.
Nothocnide repanda (Bl.) Bl. NGF 31236; C. & S. 437; S. & C. 3972; Wat. 836-B!.
Pilea spp. NGF 24832, 30665, 31340; Kaj. 1638.
Pipturus argenteus (G. Forst.) Wedd. S. & C. 3622, 3637; Rech. 4433, 4690, 4763.
P. chamissoniarus Bl. Rech. 4904.
P. incanus Wedd. Wat./Yale 59.

Pipturus sp. cf. P. argenteus (G. Forst.) Wedd. NGF 31166; S. & C. 3932, 4083.
Pipturus spp. NGF 13381, 45618; C. & S. 290; Kaj. 1580, 1639, 1798, 1848, 1860, 2219.
Poikilospermum sp. cf. P. inequale Chew NGF 31589
Poikilospermum sp. S. & C. 3596.
Pouzolzia hirta (Bl.) Hassk. Kaj. 1806; Rech. 3862, 4005, 4423, 4679.
P. rostrata Wight Rech. 4808.
Pouzolzia spp. NGF 13330; S. & C. 3923.
Procris frutescens Bl. var. eufrutescens Schott Kaj. 1627, 1921, 2262.
P. pedunculata (G. Forst.) Wedd. Rech. 4010.
Procris spp. C. & S. 78, 242; S. & C. 3786; Hey. 1070.
Urticaceae indet. Hey. 1068, 1071.

VERBENACEAE

Avicennia marina (G. Forst.) Vierh. Wat. 342.
A. officinalis L. Rech. 4927.
Callicarpa pedunculata R. Br. Rech. 4856; Wat. 667-B!.
C. pentandra Roxb. Wat./Yale 114; Wat. 103-B!, 769A-B!.
C. pentandra Roxb. var. typica (Schum.) Bakh.f. forma geniuna Bakh.f. Kaj. 1560, 1643, 1841.
Callicarpa spp. NGF 30526, 31363; C. & S. 403.
Clerodendrum buchanani (Roxb.) Walp. C. & S. 469; Kaj. 1606, 2222; Rech. 3931, 4077, 4430.
C. confusum Hall f. Kaj. 1687, 1925, 1978.
C. inerme (L.) Gaertn. Kaj. 2244; Rech. 4098, 4936.
Clerodendrum spp. NGF 31175, 31562; C. & S. 499; S. & C. 3844.
Faradaya amicorum (Seem.) Seem. S. & C. 3619.
Faradaya sp. Kaj. 1685.
Geunsia sp. S. & C. 4050.
Gmelina moluccana (Bl.) Backer Kaj. 2228.
Petraeovitex multiflora (J.E. Sm.) Merr. var. solomonensis Bakh.f. Kaj. 1686.
Premna corymbosa (Burm.f.) Rottl. & Willd. NGF 31220; C. & S. 475; S. & C. 3634; Wat. 713-B!.
P. integrifolia L. Kaj. 1566, 1842; Wat./Yale 144, 164.
P. obtusifolia R. Br. Rech. 4696; Wat./Yale 54.
Premna spp. C. & S. 423; Kaj. 2255.
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl C. & S. 385; S. & C. 3582.
Teysmanniodendron ahernianum Bakh.f. NGF 45678; C. & S. 148.
Vitex cofassus Reinw. ex Bl. NGF 577, 2862, 16422, 19690, 48608, 45643, 45748; S. & C. 3651, 4004, 4119; Kaj. 1533, 1843; Wat. 6-B!.
V. monophylla K. Schum. Rech. 3748; Wat.Yale 29.

Vitex trifolia L. Wat./Yale 60; Wat. 63-B!.
Vitex sp. Wat./Yale 16.

VIOLACEAE

Agatea salomonensis Merr. & Perry Kaj. 2039 (type).
Alsodeia salomonensis Rech. = Rinorea bengalensis (Wall.) Kuntze.
Rinorea bengalensis (Wall.) Kuntze Kaj. 2295; Rech. 4668 (type of Alsodeia salomonensis), 4768.

VITACEAE

Cayratia grandifolia (Warb.) Merr. & Perry Kaj. 1577.
Cayratia spp. NGF 16418; C. & S. 116, 521.
Cissus assamica (Laws) Craib Kaj. 1811, 2215.
C. simplex Blanco Kaj. 1605.
Cissus spp. NGF 13351, 31556; C. & S. 506; S. & C. 3624, 3855.
Tetrastigma gilgianum Lautb. Wat. 503-B.
T. lauterbachianum Gilg Wat./Yale 93, 747-B.
T. sp. near T. trifoliolatum Merr. Kaj. 2181.
Tetrastigma spp. NGF 31232; Kaj. 2272.

WINTERACEAE

Belliolum burttianum A.C. Sm. Kaj. 1680 (type).
B. gracile A.C. Sm. S. & C. 3718.
B. haplopus (B.L. Burtt) A.C. Sm. NGF 31343, 45689, 45743; C. & S. 99, 261; Kaj. 1658, 1994, 2007; Wat./Yale 90 (type) (type of Bubbia haplopus).
B. kajewskii A.C. Sm. C. & S. 307; Kaj. 2099 (type).
Bubbia haplopus B.L. Burtt = Belliolum haplopus (B.L. Burtt) A.C. Sm.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME COMMON FOREST TREES

In the following descriptions most of the measurements of leaves, fruits and flowers are taken from dried herbarium material and so are subject to shrinkage and distortion, particularly the flowers and some fruits. Although in most cases a range of measurements has been given specimens will undoubtedly be found which exceed these limits.

Accompanying each description is an illustration, usually based on dried herbarium material, hence the wrinkled shape of some of the fruits.

In this account the following broad areas are used for convenience in giving the geographical distribution of the species:

(a) Malesia: Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, Moluccas and New Guinea.

(b) Melanesia: Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

ALBIZIA FALCATARIA (L.) Fosb. ALBIZIA

Habitat. In secondary forests or in older seral rainforests, on river flood terraces and river banks, frequent as a regrowth tree of garden land.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 33 metres (110 feet), bole up to 15 m (50 feet), d.b.h. up to 75 cm (30 ins.). Flat topped open crown, often branching low down and developing several trunks. Buttresses absent.
Outer bark. Smooth, light grey to pinky-fawn, sometimes with a greenish tinge, with pustular lenticels in vertical lines, horizontal ridges on bark with shallow cracks.
Inner bark. Red streaked with white or pink turning brown on exposure. Exudate clear.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, bi-pinnate, 6–18 pairs of opposite pinnae, glabrous. Petiole 8 cm (3.25 ins.) long with a large gland 2–3 cm (c. 1.0 in.) from the stem; leaflets up to 1 cm (0.4 ins.) long, slightly curved, with the mid-rib nearer the upper margin, apex acute, base very asymmetrical, sessile, up to 25 pairs of leaflets per pinna.

Inflorescences. Slightly hairy, a panicle 10–25 cm (up to 10 ins.) long, irregularly branched.

(a) Flowers. Calyx and corolla covered with fine silky hairs. Stamens 1 cm long, colour white, cream, pale yellow to light green.

(b) Fruits. A straight pod 15 cm (6 ins.) long, usually smaller, flattened.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood hardly distinguished from heartwood; pale straw to white.
Wood soft.

Uses. Planted extensively as a shade tree for tea and coffee. Wood is used for match making and in a mixture with other species for paper.

Sources of possible confusion. Could be confused with other Albizia species in the area but the sickle shaped leaflets are quite characteristic. Leaves and habit very similar to Prosopis insularum but this is usually a smaller tree.

Distribution. A common wide-spread tree of the Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomon Islands.



ALBIZIA FALCATARIA

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS (L.) R. Br. ALSTONIA

Habitat. Rain forests, swamp forests and secondary vegetation from sea level up to 1,524 metres (5,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 46 metres (150 feet) or more. Trunk up to 30 m (95 feet) with a diameter above the buttresses of 60 cm (2 feet) or more; buttresses sometimes massive, up to 10 m (35 feet), sometimes flanged only. Bole is sometimes twisted.
Bark. Grey to greyish-brown, longitudinally grooved with large pustular lenticels. Exudate white, copious.
Temporarily or partly deciduous tree, totally deciduous in monsoon areas.

Leaves. Arranged in whorls, simple, glabrous, bluish below and having milky sap. Petiole c.1.0 cm (c.0.4 ins.) long; lamina up to 13 x 4.5 cm (c.5 x 1.5 ins.), obovate, apex rounded, base gradually tapering into the petiole; lateral nerves fine, c.3 mm (0.1 ins.) apart, arching at the margin.

Inflorescences. Terminal clusters up to 25 cm (10 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Greenish-yellow. Petals forming a tube 1 cm (0.5 ins.) long, covered with fine hairs on outside. Strong fragrance.

(b) Fruits. 30 cm (12 ins.) long, slender, paired; seeds hairy.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood ill-defined, usually a straw colour, heartwood straw-coloured to white.
Vessels are just visible to the naked eye.
Rays are hardly visible. Radially arranged latex vessels are present. The wood is very soft and light.

Properties. Density 24-37 lb./cu.ft.

Uses. Timber splits easily when nailed but is used for turnery, cheap furniture, cases, mouldings and interior finish. It is highly susceptible to borer attack and fungi. It can be treated with borax to provide a useful timber.

Sources of possible confusion. This species is quite distinctive and should not be confused with other Alstonia species likely to be found in the Tonolei area.

Distribution. Throughout India, Ceylon, Southern China, Malesia, Queensland and the Solomon Islands.



ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS

ALSTONIA SPECTABILIS R. Br. ALSTONIA HARD

Habitat. The rainforests, secondary vegetation, savannas and behind coastal swamps and mangroves.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 43 metres (140 feet), bole up to 27 m (90 feet), d.b.h. up to 60 cm (2 feet), usually not buttressed, crown variable, usually quite dense and at times noticeably tiered.
Outer bark. Mid-brown to grey, shallow longitudinal fissures. Lenticels small in longitudinal rows.
Inner bark. Whitish to pale orange-brown with indistinct green streaks on inside. Abundant white milky exudate.

Leaves. Arranged in whorls, simple, densely hairy when young, later glabrous. Petiole short 5 mm (0.25 ins.); lamina 7.5 - 30 x 5-12.5 cm (3-12 x 2-5 ins.), obovate elliptic, apex acute, base gradually tapering into the petiole, exude a milky white sap when broken.

Inflorescences. Main axis c.8.0 cm (4.0 ins.) long, flowers in terminal clusters.

(a) Flowers. White, abundant, densely covered with short brown hairs.

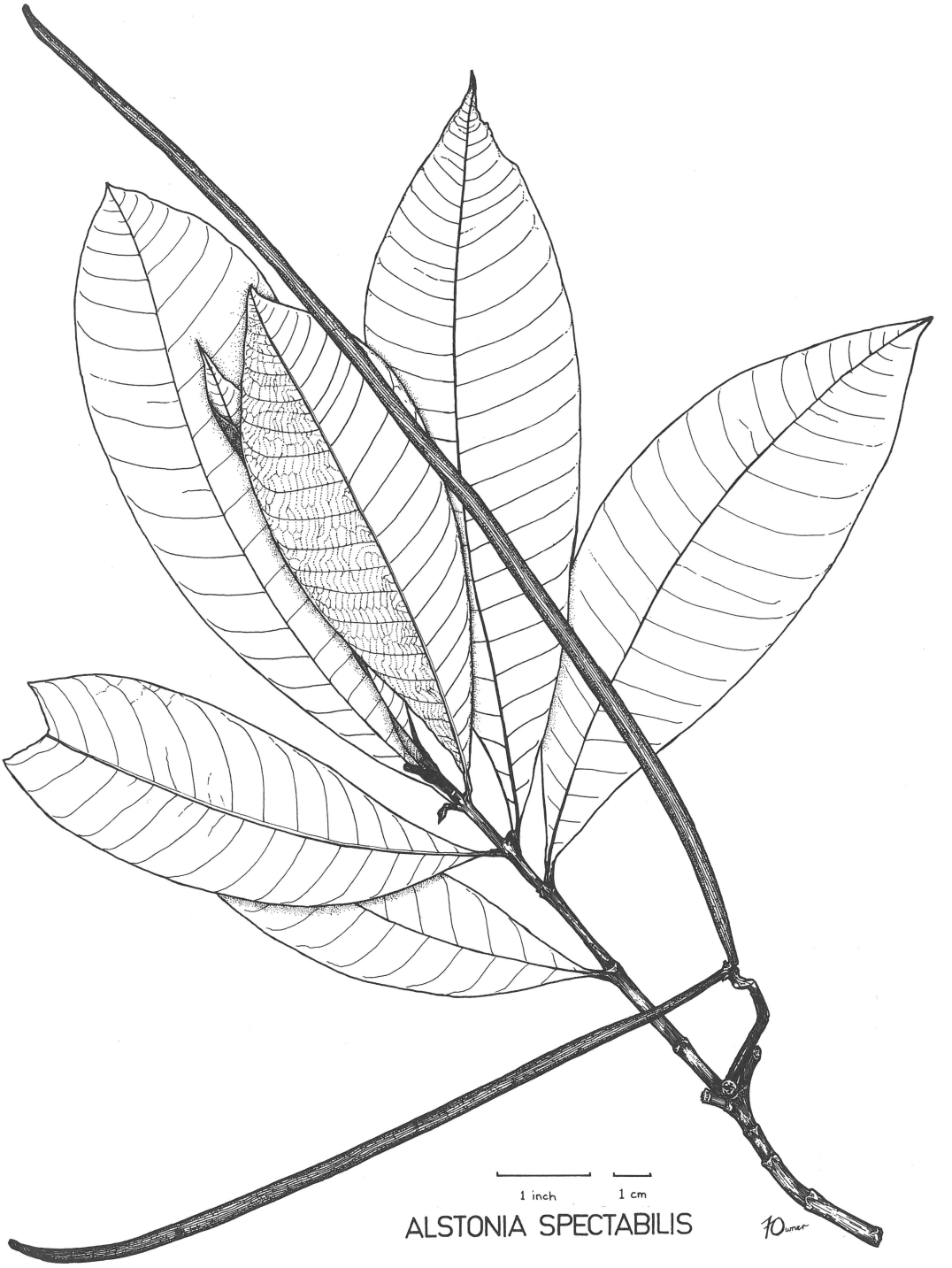
(b) Fruits. Prominent in crown of tree, long slender pods up to 60 cm (24 ins.) long.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood yellow to straw, heartwood straw to brown.

Uses. Light construction, interior finish, mouldings, furniture.

Sources of possible confusion. A. vitiensis is somewhat similar to the above species, but the petiole is much longer. Alstonia brassii differs from A. spectabilis in that the calyx and corolla are glabrous.

Distribution. Wide-spread but scattered throughout Java, Celebes, Philippines, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Queensland.


1 inch
1 cm
ALSTONIA SPECTABILIS
Owner

ALTHOFFIA PLEIOSTIGMA (F.v.M.) Warb.

Habitat. Pioneer vegetation on marshy ground and on low ridges.

Field Description. Habit. Tree about 17 metres (60 feet) high, d.b.h. 25 cm (10 ins.). Unbuttressed with a flat, leafy crown; branches angled upwards, usually a single main stem.
Outer bark. Grey-brown, with irregular bands of corky pustules; no exudate reported. In exposed areas the bark is characteristically light.
Under bark. Green.
Inner bark. Straw, very fibrous.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, hairy on both surfaces especially on the main veins, margin finely toothed. Young leaves have a reddish tinge. Petiole 2.5-3.5 cm (c.1.5 ins.) long; lamina 16-30 x 6-15 cm (c.12 x 6 ins.), obovate to oblong obovate, apex obtuse, base rounded or cordate; venation is sunken above and raised and prominent below; there are two basal nerves half as long as the leaf with 4-7 lateral nerves.

Inflorescences. In flattened axillary corymbs.

(a) Flowers. 4 sepals 6 mm long, pink, 4 petals 6 mm long, purple edged with white, ovary hairy.

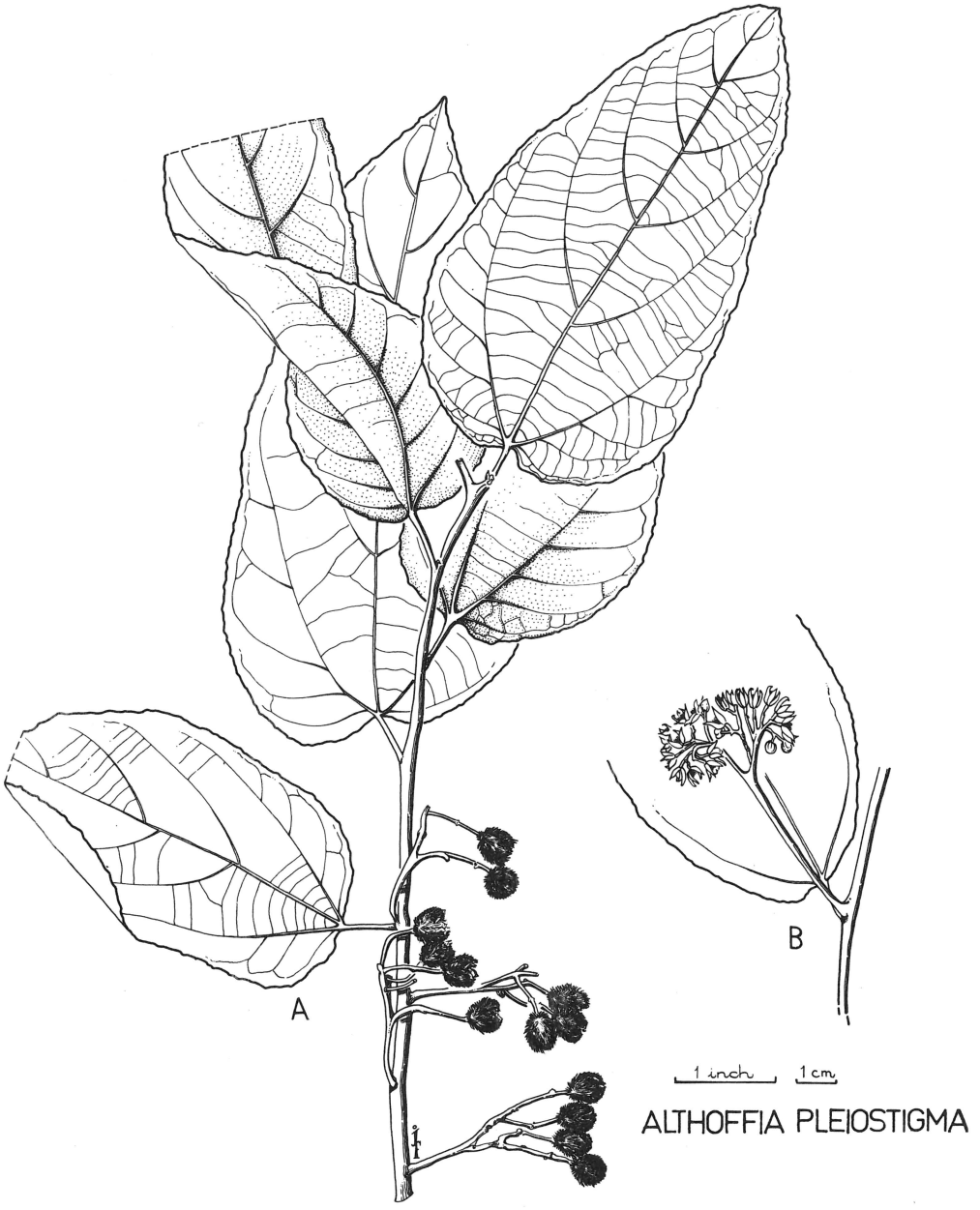
(b) Fruits. hairy, globular, 1 cm (0.4 ins.) diameter.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not distinguished from heartwood. The wood is soft and white.

Uses. No commercial value other than for pulp.

Sources of possible confusion. It is common in the Tonolei area and is quite distinct. There is however, a tendency to apply the name rather loosely to other species probably for want of a better name for these; sometimes confused with Commersonia and Trichrospermum.

Distribution. Throughout east Malaysia.



ALTHOFFIA PLEIOSTIGMA

AMOORA CUCULLATA Roxb. PACIFIC MAPLE

Habitat. Lowland rainforests up to 760 metres (2,500 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 43 metres (140 feet). Bole up to 22 m (70 feet), d.b.h. 1 m (3 feet). Crown rather dense and deep. Buttresses up to 2 m (6 feet), varying from slight to heavy.
Outer bark. About 1 cm (0.5 ins.) or more thick, reddish to reddish-brown, weakly fibrous, with prominent yellow-brown longitudinal pustular ridges. Peeling in thick slabs which leave shallow indentations.
Under bark. Cream and light green, blotched.
Inner Bark. Pale yellowish-brown or pink, fibrous.
Exudate slowly appearing, white, becoming creamy, sticky.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, compound, glabrous, terminal leaflet present. Petiole c.10-15 cm (up to 6 ins.); petiolule c.1.0 cm (0.4 ins.); leaflets 25 x 8 cm (10 x 3.25 ins.), elliptic, apex obtuse to acute, base markedly asymmetric, length of leaves depending on age.

Inflorescences. Open panicles in upper leaf axils.

(a) Flowers. Small, 0.1-0.2 cm (0.1 ins.) long. Yellow to brown.

(b) Fruits. Globular or ovoid to 5 cm (2.0 ins.) long or slightly more, covered with rust coloured hairs, opening by 3 valves. Seeds brown.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white to fawn, heartwood reddish-brown.
Wood hard, dense.

Uses. Light construction, furniture, interior finish, joinery.

Sources of possible confusion. Should not be confused with any other species. The definite leaf growth, abundant sap and dehiscent fruit distinguish it from Aglaia, Chisocheton and Dysoxylum. In leaf alone it is similar to Ailanthus integrifolia but other characters readily distinguish the tree.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea, the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands.


A
1 inch
1 cm
AMOORA CUCULLATA
B

BUCHANANIA ARBORESCENS (Bl.) Bl. BUCHANANIA

Habitat. Mainly at low altitudes in primary forests, along rivers and creeks, and in and on the edges of swamp forests.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 40 metres (130 feet). d.b.h. c. 1 m (3 feet). Straight bole, buttresses sometimes present but usually absent.
Outer bark. Greyish-brown to dark brown with shallow longitudinal fissures and often numerous corky lenticels.
Inner bark. Often distinctly layered, characteristically bright red, fibrous.
Exudate clear to pinkish, sticky abundant.

Leaves. Clustered towards the tips of branchlets, spirally arranged, glabrous, young leaves tinged brownish-purple. Petiole c.5.0 cm (2.0 ins.) long, swollen near stem; lamina 17-20 x 6-8 cm (8 x 3.25 ins.), obovate, tip broadly pointed, base gradually narrowing to the petiole.

Inflorescences. Axillary panicles in upper leaf axils, 15 cm (6.0 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Small, regular, yellow to grey-green, 5 petals c.4 mm (0.2 ins.) long, sweetly scented.

(b) Fruits. round, flattened, about 1 cm (0.5 ins.) diameter; going red or purple when ripe, flesh thin, containing a single large seed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not clearly defined against heartwood, usually a pale pink; heartwood pink to greyish-brown or reddish-brown.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. B. arborescens may be confused with B. heterophylla which can be recognised by the much larger leaves similar to Campnosperma.

Whitmore (1967) considers B. solomonensis a regional variant of B. arborescens; examination of herbarium material at Lae confirms this observation. The species is quite variable but none of the variants appear to be distinct enough to warrant separation at the species level.

Distribution. Throughout Malesia and the Solomon Islands.



BUCHANANIA ARBORESCENS

BURCKELLA OBOVATA (G. Forst.) Pierre RED SILKWOOD

Habitat. Usually in lowland primary rainforests up to 1,128 metres (3,700 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Large tree reaching 36 metres (120 feet) or more; diameter above buttresses up to 2 m (6 feet), buttresses plank-like, often developed to a large size.
Outer bark. Usually rough, dark brown to black-grey, fissured, with some smooth patches peeling in more or less square flakes.
Inner bark. Fibrous, dark red, abundant white milky exudate.

Leaves. Often crowded at the tip of the branchlets, alternate, simple, glabrous. Petiole 2.5-7.5 cm (1-3 ins.) long, lamina average size 15 x 5 cm (6 x 2 ins.), obovate, apex rounded or bluntly acute, base tapered into petiole; broken leaves and twigs exuding sticky white sap.
Stipules. Small, caducous.

Inflorescences. In sub-terminal clusters at the tips of the twigs from the uppermost leaf axils.

(a) Flowers. 4 sepals 4 mm (0.2 ins.) long, corolla 1.5 cm (0.6 ins.) long with 8 lobes c.8 mm (0.3 ins.) long, 12 stamens 1.3 cm (0.5 ins.) long, filaments hairy and fused to corolla tube.

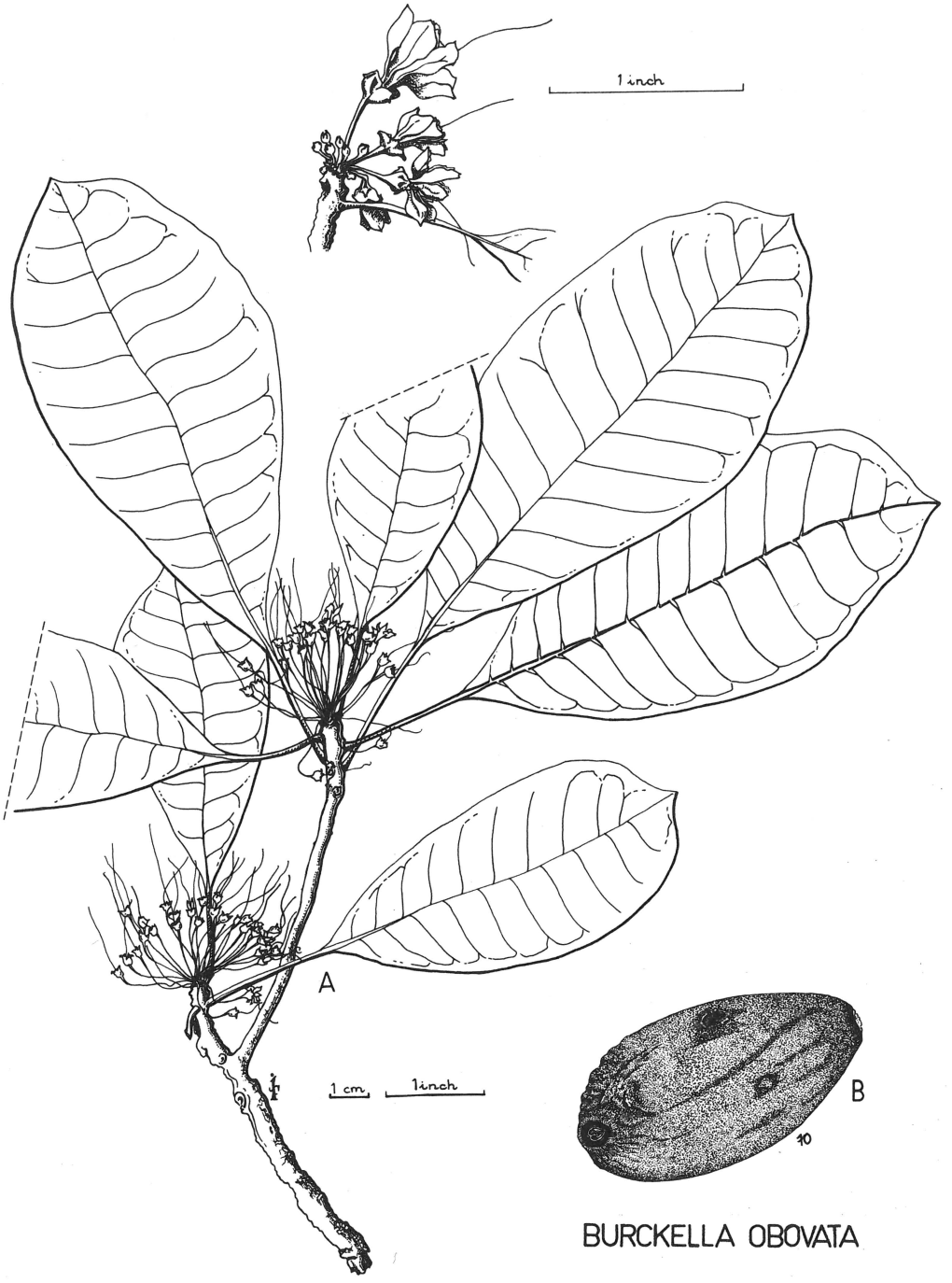
(b) Fruits. Green, oval, 10-15 cm (4-6 ins.) long; pericarp fleshy. The seeds have a very hard coat and are pointed at both ends.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white to pale pink, heartwood deep to mid reddish-brown.

Uses. Light construction, interior finishings, mouldings, veneer.

Sources of possible confusion. Burckella obovata could be confused with some Palaquium species and some Planchonella species; if flowers are present it can be distinguished by having 4 sepals and corolla with 8 lobes.

Distribution. As scattered trees from the Moluccas, throughout New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and to the New Hebrides.



BURCKELLA OBOVATA

BURCKELLA SOREI Royen

Habitat. Lowland rainforest, usually in a well drained position.

Field Description. Habit. Large tree up to 36 metres (120 feet) high or more. Diameter above buttresses 2 m (6 feet); bole 24 m (70-80 feet). Buttresses plank-like, up to 3 m (10 feet) or more, often fluted above this to 5 m (16 feet). Trees often covered with epiphytes.
Outer bark. Dark brown, peeling in small to medium sized flakes, more or less square.
Inner bark. Dark red, fibrous, with sticky white sap appearing soon after cutting.

Leaves. Clustered towards the ends of the twigs, alternate, simple, glabrous, some with a brownish tinge underneath. Petiole slender, up to 3.0 cm (1.25 ins.) long; lamina c.12.5 x 6 cm (5 x 2.25 ins.), elliptic, apex pointed, base pointed; venation fine; broken twigs and leaves exuding sticky white sap.

Inflorescences. In sub-terminal clusters at the ends of twigs.

(a) Flowers. Similar to, but smaller than those of B. obovata. Only a few reach maturity, the rest seem to abort for some reason.

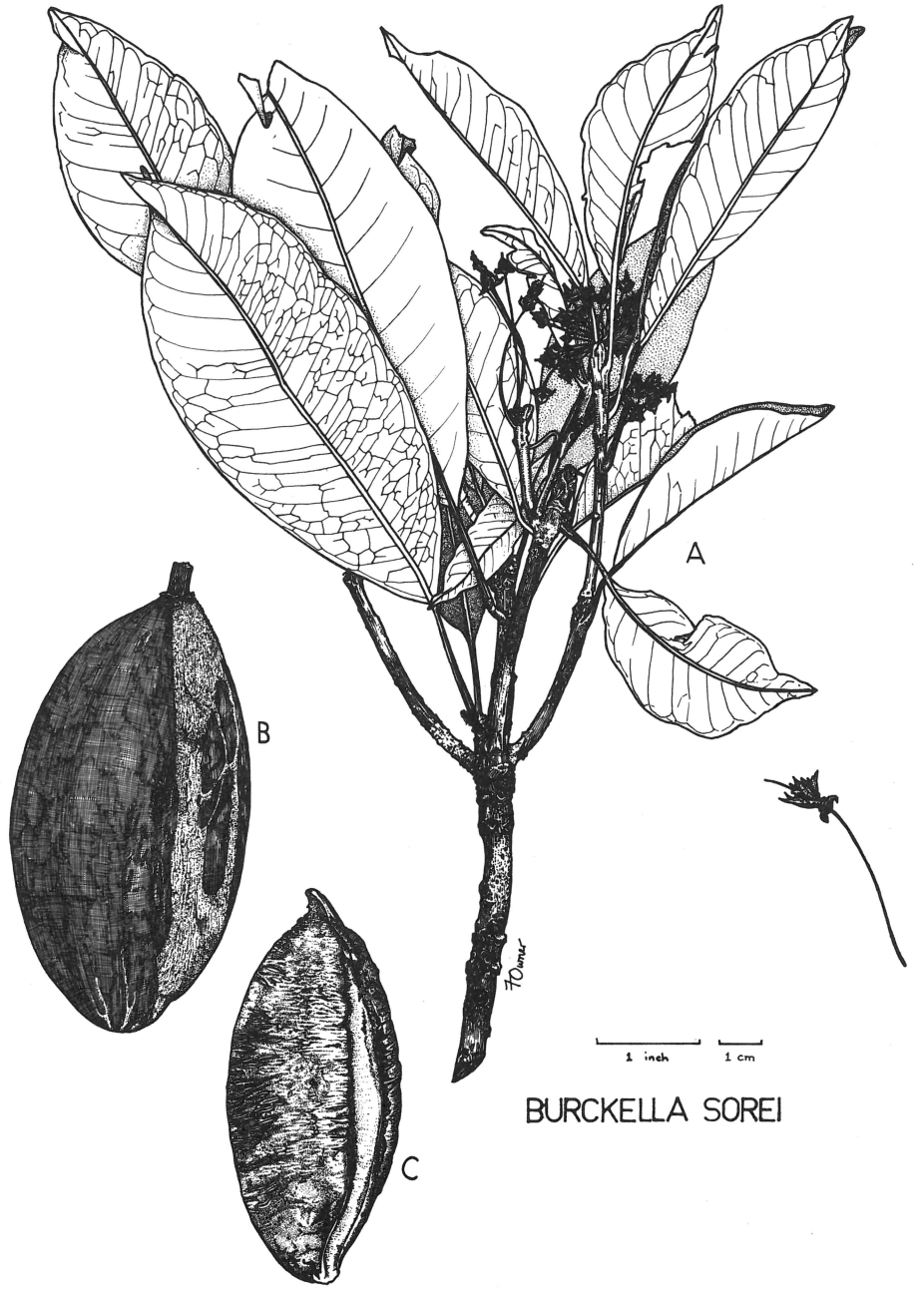
(b) Fruits. Oval, 10-15 cm (4-6 ins.) long with a fleshy pericarp, seed pointed at both ends.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white to pale pink, heartwood deep reddish-brown.
Wood quite hard and heavy.

Uses. Light construction, interior finishings, mouldings, veneer.

Sources of possible confusion. B. sorei was confused with B. obovata which is quite variable However, B. sorei has smaller leaves and flowers; the leaf shape is elliptic rather than obovate and venation is much finer than in B. obovata.

Distribution. Bougainville and Guadalcanal.



BURCKELLA SOREI

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM L.

Habitat. Growing on sea shores, on sand or coral rock, usually never very far inland.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), d.b.h. up to 1.5 m (5 feet). Bole often crooked, crown heavy and spreading. Often found leaning out over the sea with trunk horizontal and branches erect. Branchlets are 4-angled.
Outer bark. Brown to grey, sometimes black. Scaly, with short longitudinal fissures.
Inner bark. Pinky-brown to dark brown, white or straw inside. Exudate sticky, yellow, clear or clouded.

Leaves. Opposite, simple, glabrous, glossy dark green above, paler beneath. Petiole up to 2.0 cm (0.5-0.75 ins.) long; lamina 11-20 x 5.5-10 cm (4.5-8 x 2.25-4 ins.) ovate, elliptic or oval; mid rib slightly depressed above, angled below, drying black to dark brown, 0.2-0.7 mm (c.0.3 ins.) wide at mid point, veins obscure above, fairly prominent below.

Inflorescences. Axillary from the top-most axils, unbranched, 5-11-(30) flowered, axis glabrous, whitish, 2.5-15 cm long.

(a) Flowers. Bi-sexual, fragrant. Tepals 8, white, 4 outer ones often with shortly hairy fringed margins, 6.5-11 x 4.5-8.3 mm, inner 4 thinner, 8-14 x 5-8 mm. Stamens numerous, 200+, filaments 4-10.5 mm long, anthers yellow. Ovary conical, weakly ridged, glabrous, c.3.5 mm long, style twisted, 3.5-8.5 mm long, stigma 1.5 mm diameter.

(b) Fruits Ovoid when mature, often pointed at one end, 3.5-4 x 3-3.5 cm.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pinkish to yellow-brown, heartwood reddish-brown.
Wood is fairly hard.

Uses Boat building, specialty uses.

Distribution. Found from India to Fiji and Australia. Common throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.



CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM

CALOPHYLLUM KAJEWSKII A.C. Sm.

Habitat. In primary forests, mainly on ridges and in well drained positions, along river banks and in swamp forests.

Field Description. Habit. Large tree 40 metres (140 feet) tall, d.b.h. 1.5 m (60 ins.), crown dense, bole straight, buttresses usually present up to 2 m (c.6 feet) high.
Outer bark. Usually dark brown in mature trees but frequently lighter in younger ones, scaly, with vertical often boat-shaped fissures.
Inner bark. Fibrous, whitish-brown but turning pink.
Exudate a clear golden-yellow.
Twigs stout, 4 mm diameter, strongly 4-angled; terminal bud 9.0-15 mm (0.6 ins.) long, shortly, densely brown hairy.

Leaves. Decussate, simple, glabrous. Petiole 11.0-20.0 mm (0.45-0.75 in.) long, shallowly concave above, slightly keeled below; lamina 8.5-17.5 (-21.5) x 3.7-10.2 cm (3.4-7.0 (-8.5) x 1.5 - 4.0 ins.), obovate - oblong, apex usually obtuse, base more or less tapering on to the petiole, mid-rib more or less sunken above, nerves moderately prominent above and below.

Inflorescences. Cymose, from axils at or near the top of the twigs, up to 15 flowered.

(a) Flowers. Pedicels 0.7-1.5 (c.0.6 in.) long, 8 white tepals, sweet smelling, two outer tepals c.6.0 x 4 mm (0.25 x 0.1 in.), broadly ovate, 6 inner tepals c.7.3 x 6.5 mm (0.3 x 0.25 in.), broadly ovate, stamens numerous, yellow, filaments up to 6 mm long, ovary c.2.5 x 2 mm, broadly conical, stigma 3.2 mm long.

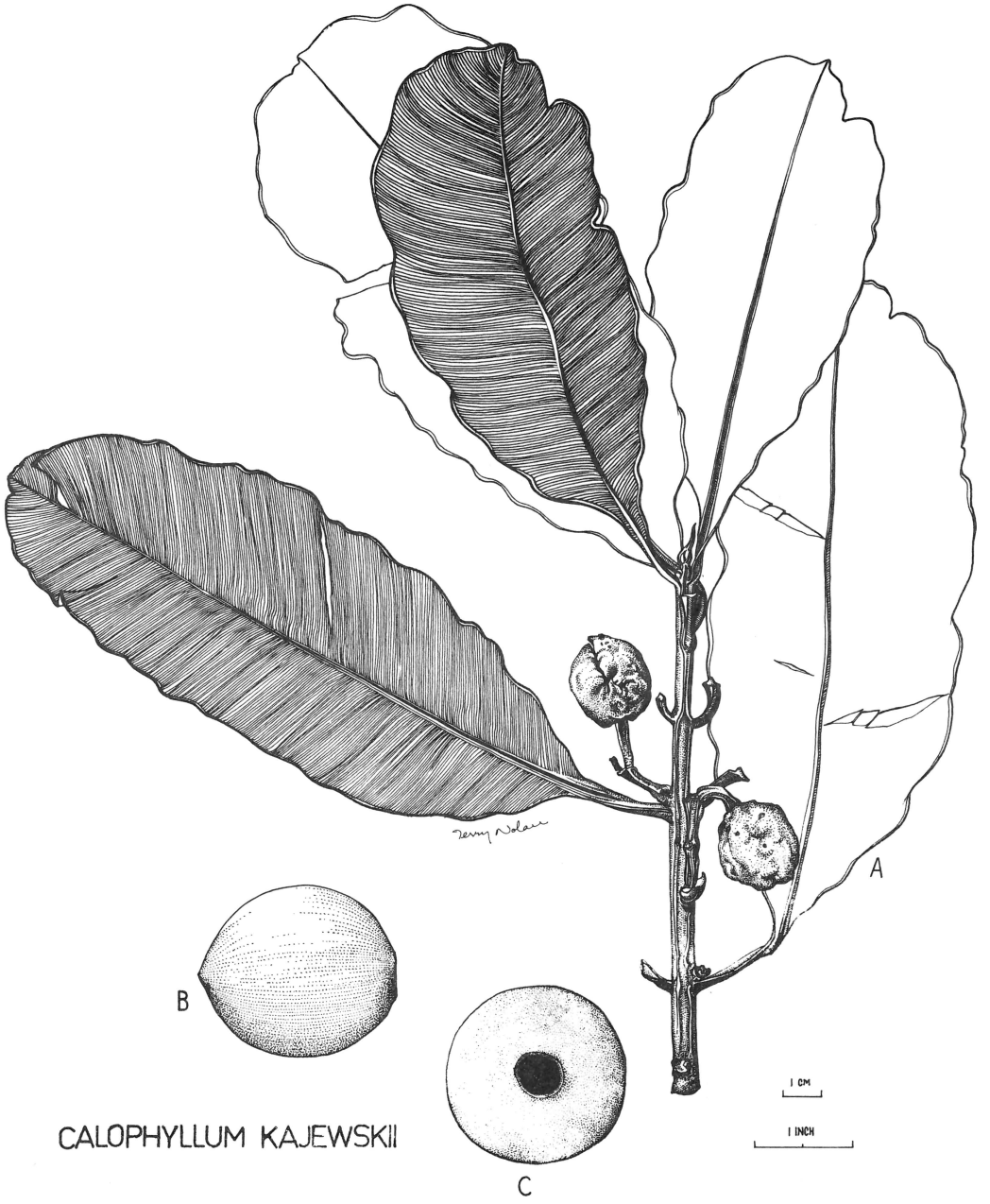
(b) Fruits Up to 6.8 x 5.1 cm (2.75 x 2.0 ins.), spherical, the "stone" is up to 4.5 cm (1.75 ins.) in diam.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white and clearly defined from dark reddish-brown heartwood.
The wood is moderately hard.

Uses. General construction, mouldings and veneer.

Sources of possible confusion. The large leaves and fruits of Calophyllum kajewskii are quite distinctive, it is very uniform throughout its considerable range and it should not be confused with any other species of Calophyllum.

Distribution. Northern New Guinea, mostly near the coast, New Britain to the Solomon Islands.



CALOPHYLLUM KAJEWSKII

CALOPHYLLUM VITIENSE sensu Whitmore, non Turr.

Habitat. Often found in pure stands on ridges and well drained positions in lowland primary rainforest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree to 58 metres (190 feet) high, d.b.h. up to 184 cm (72.0 ins.), bole straight, buttresses may or may not be present up to 1.3 m (4 feet), crown pyramidal at first, becoming cauliflower shaped with ascending branches, canopy usually not very dense.
Outer bark. Smooth at first, with small grey-brown and pinkish patches, later becoming rough with diamond and then boat-shaped fissures, inner surface red.
Inner bark. Red, white near cambium, layered, tough and fibrous. Exudate yellow, often rather slow in appearing.

Leaves. Decussate, leathery, glabrous, dark shiny green above, paler below. Petiole 1.1-3.0 cm (up to 1.25 ins.) long, glabrous or at times very hairy, drying blackish; lamina 6.0-19.5 x 1.8-6 cm (2.4-7.75 x 0.75-2.4 ins.), narrowly lanceolate to ovate, rarely narrowly elliptic, apex acute, base tapering gradually into the petiole, margin undulate, midrib 0.2-0.35 mm (c.0.1 in.) wide at widest point, venation usually rather obscure.

Inflorescence. Cymose, usually unbranched, from upper leaf axils, 1.5 - 9.0 cm (0.6-3.5 ins.) long, usually covered with a short brown indumentum.

(a) Flowers. Hermaphrodite, sweet scented, pedicels 0.7-1.5 cm long, covered with short brown hairs, 2 outer tepals 2.5-5.0 x 2.75-4.0 mm (up to 0.25 x 0.2 ins.), inner tepals 7.0-10.0 x 3.5-6 mm (c.0.4 x 0.3 ins.), stamens at least 170.

(b) Fruits. Up to 4.5 x 3.3 cm (1.75 x 1.4 ins.), ovoid, purplish, bluish or blue-black when ripe.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white, heartwood reddish-brown.

Uses. Makes a good peeled veneer - in the trade it is not distinguished from C. kajewskii.

Sources of possible confusion. Calophyllum vitiense is separable from other New Guinea species of Calophyllum by its leaf shape and venation. Although Whitmore (1967) equates material from the Solomons with the Fijian C. vitiense Turr. this is incorrect and the Solomons material represents an undescribed taxon (Stevens, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Common throughout the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands; occasional on New Britain.



CALOPHYLLUM VITIENSE

CAMPNOSPERMA BREVIPETIOLATA Volk. CAMPNOSPERMA

Habitat. Swamp forests or forests subject to periodic flooding, found at low altitudes only. Generally speaking, a sun-loving species. (Studies of natural populations suggest a fast regeneration rate under these conditions).

Field Description. Habit. Large tree up to 40 metres (130-135 feet) with a wide, dense crown, branches ascending; diameter above buttresses up to 1 m (c.3 feet), buttresses up to 5 m (15 feet) high.
Outer bark. Yellowish-grey to brown, fibrous, shallow fissures and with pustular lenticels flaking in small flakes.
Inner bark. Pinkish-red streaked cream and yellow.
Exudate is slightly yellowish to brown, irritating to some people.

Leaves. Clustered at tips of twigs, alternate, simple, young leaves sometimes with fine golden hairs on the lower surface. Petiole c.2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long; lamina up to 33 x 12.5 cm (16 x 6 ins.), obovate to spathulate, apex rounded, base gradually tapering into the petiole.

Inflorescences. Axillary panicle to 23 cm (9 ins.) long, borne amongst leaves.

(a) Flowers. Small, regular, greenish-yellow.

(b) Fruits. Small, round, 0.4 cm (0.2 ins.) across, ripening to a magenta colour with one small stone.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white to pinkish-yellow, heartwood reddish-brown.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. Quite a distinctive species, the very short petiole and large leaves are very characteristic. Could be confused with Buchanania heterophylla.

Distribution. Throughout the Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarcks, Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands, scattered or in almost pure stands.



CAMPNOSPERMA BREVIPETIOLATA

CANANGA ODORATA (Lamk) Hook.f. & Thoms. CANANGA

Habitat. Primary rainforests up to 914 metres (3,000 feet), favouring swamp forests and alluvial flood plains.

Field Description. Habit. Usually a small tree but can be up to 21 metres (70 feet), d.b.h. up to 1 m (3 feet). Crown spreading and irregular. Buttresses, if present, are not well developed.
Outer bark. Silvery-grey to reddish-brown to grey-brown; irregular lines of pustular lenticels.
Inner bark. Brownish-yellow with prominent bast fibres; aromatic.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, entire, having a sweet odour when crushed. Petiole 1-1.5 cm (up to 0.6 ins.) long; lamina 25 x 8.0 cm (10 x 3.5 ins.) oblong, apex acute to obtuse, base rounded, asymmetric.

Inflorescences. Axillary, sometimes branched, peduncle about 2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Yellowy-green, sweet scented, sepals 3, petals 6, straplike, to 5.0 cm (2.0 ins.) long.

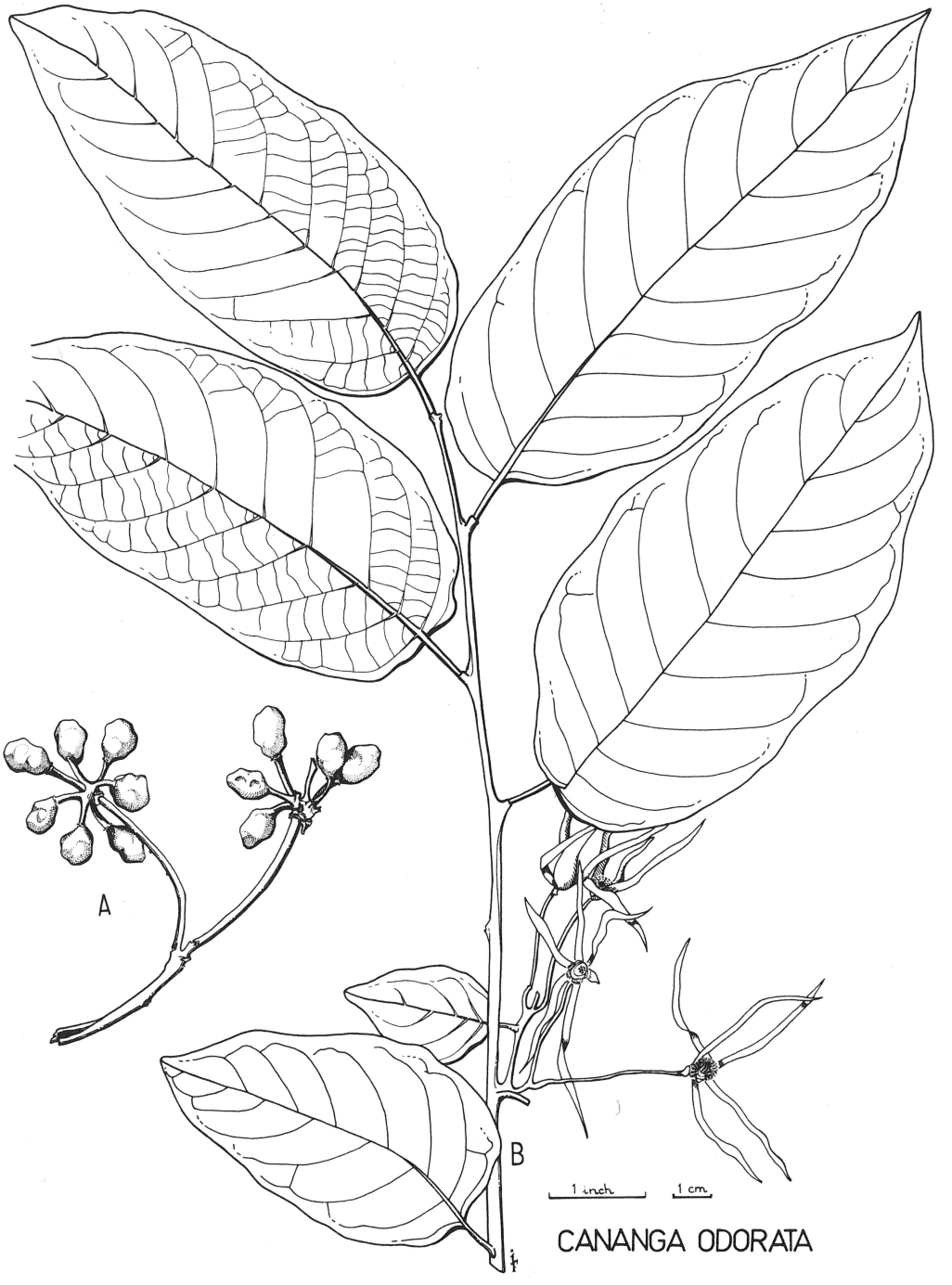
(b) Fruits. Often on older branches. Carpels numerous, stalked, stalks 2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long, carpels 1.2 cm (0.5 ins.) diameter, transversely grooved. Fruits black when mature.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood hardly defined, white to off-white, heartwood white, greyish-yellow with a pinkish tinge.
Aromatic smell. Rays conspicuous.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings. The perfume 'Ylang-ylang' is made from flowers of this species.

Sources of possible confusion. Should not be confused with other species if found in flower and/or fruit. Otherwise the characteristic sweet odour of the crushed leaves should help in identification.

Distribution. Eastern tropics from India to north Queensland and Philippines. Throughout New Guinea and B.S.I.P.



CANANGA ODORATA

CANARIUM INDICUM L. GALIP

Habitat. In primary or secondary rainforests, from sea level up to 1829 metres (6,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), and 2 m (6 feet) girth. Buttresses varying from none to large and well developed. Bole sometimes with an uneven surface.
Outer bark. Grey to light brown or yellow brown. Usually smooth to scaly and dippled - many small lenticels.
Inner bark. Pinkish-brown or reddish-brown, laminated, with a nutty, aromatic smell when cut.
Exudate milky, copious to slight.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, pinnate, with a stalked terminal leaflet, glabrous. Petiole 6-10 cm (up to 4.0 ins.) long; leaflets 12-20 x 5-6 cm (4.75-8 x 2-2.5 ins.), oblong to oblong ovate, opposite, apex tapering to a long narrow tip, base rounded, sometimes slightly asymmetric, margin uneven.
Stipules. Inserted near base of petiole, large, ovate, c.2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) across, margins serrate.

Inflorescences. Mostly fairly large terminal or axillary branching racemes with the branches becoming stout and woody in fruit.

(a) Flowers. Calyx pale green, petals creamy-green. 1.5 cm (0.5 ins.) long.

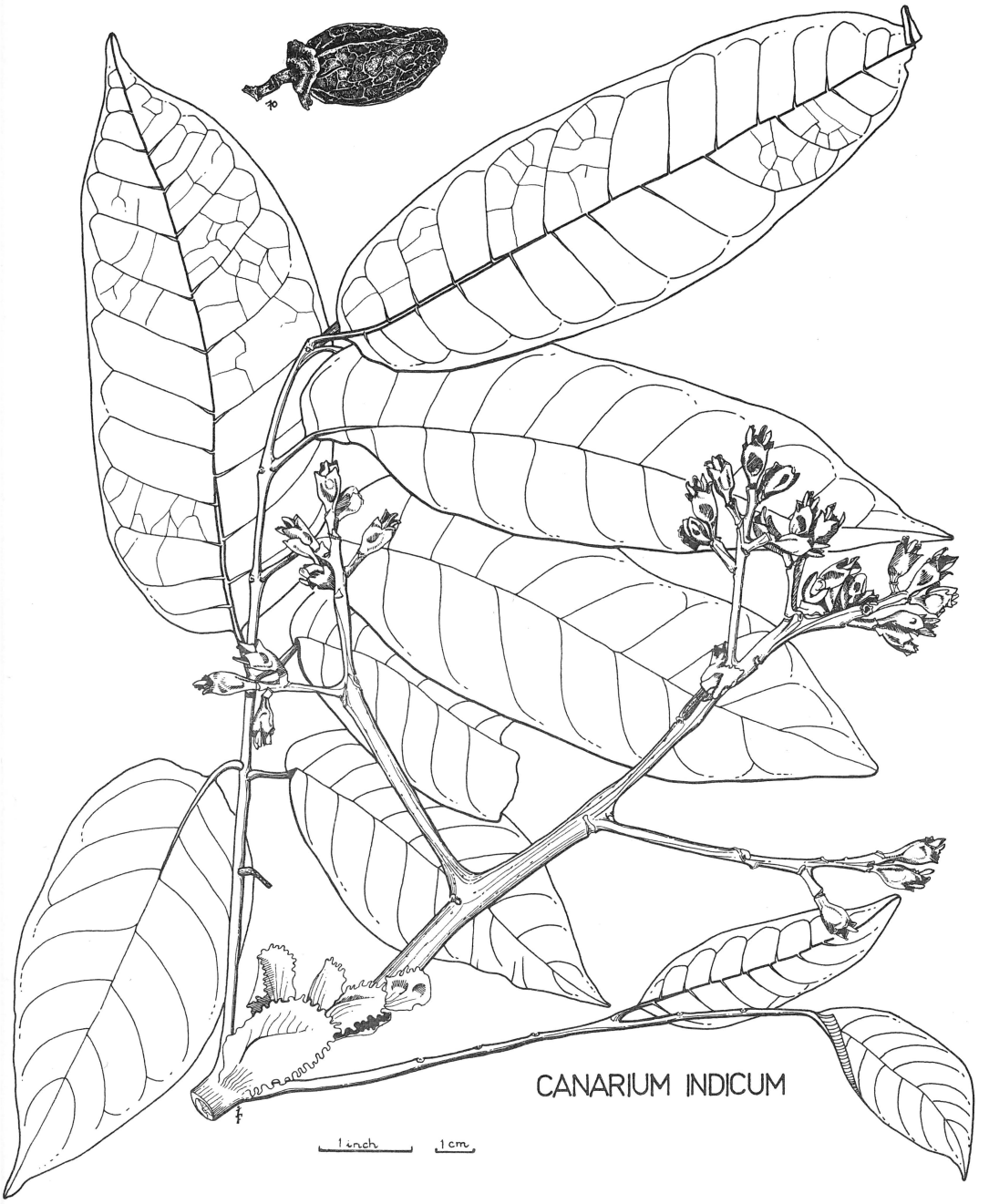
(b) Fruits. 5 x 2.5 cm (2.0 x 1.0 ins.), grey-green, ripening black, with persistent calyx at base. Seeds usually 3-angled with strong aromatic smell, oily.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pale to dark cream, heartwood pale to reddish-brown.

Uses. Light construction, mouldings, interior finish. Seeds extracted and eaten.

Sources of possible confusion. Not likely to be confused with any other species. The large stipules are very characteristic.

Distribution. Throughout Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarcks, the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands and New Hebrides.


CANARIUM INDICUM
1 inch
1 cm

CELTIS KAJEWSKII Merr. & Perry

Habitat. Lowland primary and secondary forests, including swamp and coastal forests.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 43 metres (140 feet), bole 24.5 m (85 feet), d.b.h. 0.8-0.94 m (2.5-3 feet), buttresses usually small, up to 2.75 m (8 feet).
Outer bark. Grey, covered with solitary small numerous lenticels, smooth otherwise.
Inner bark. Fibrous, radially striate, scattered brown or purplish flecks ("salt and pepper" effect); rapidly turning purple when cut. Exudate slight and colourless.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, glabrous. Petiole 8-10 mm (up to 0.4 ins.) long; lamina up to 30 x 15 cm (12 x 6 ins.) broadly ovate, acuminate at apex, base slightly asymmetric, one pair of well developed lateral nerves with several lapping nerves joining them. The mid rib and main lateral nerves are sunken above and raised and prominent underneath, the looping nerves are also prominent underneath. The leaves die yellow.
Stipules. Up to 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long, clasping branchlets and leaving a semi-circular scar.

Inflorescences. In axillary paniculate cymes.

(a) Flowers. Small and greenish; 1.5 mm (0.1 ins.) long with 2 prominent styles.

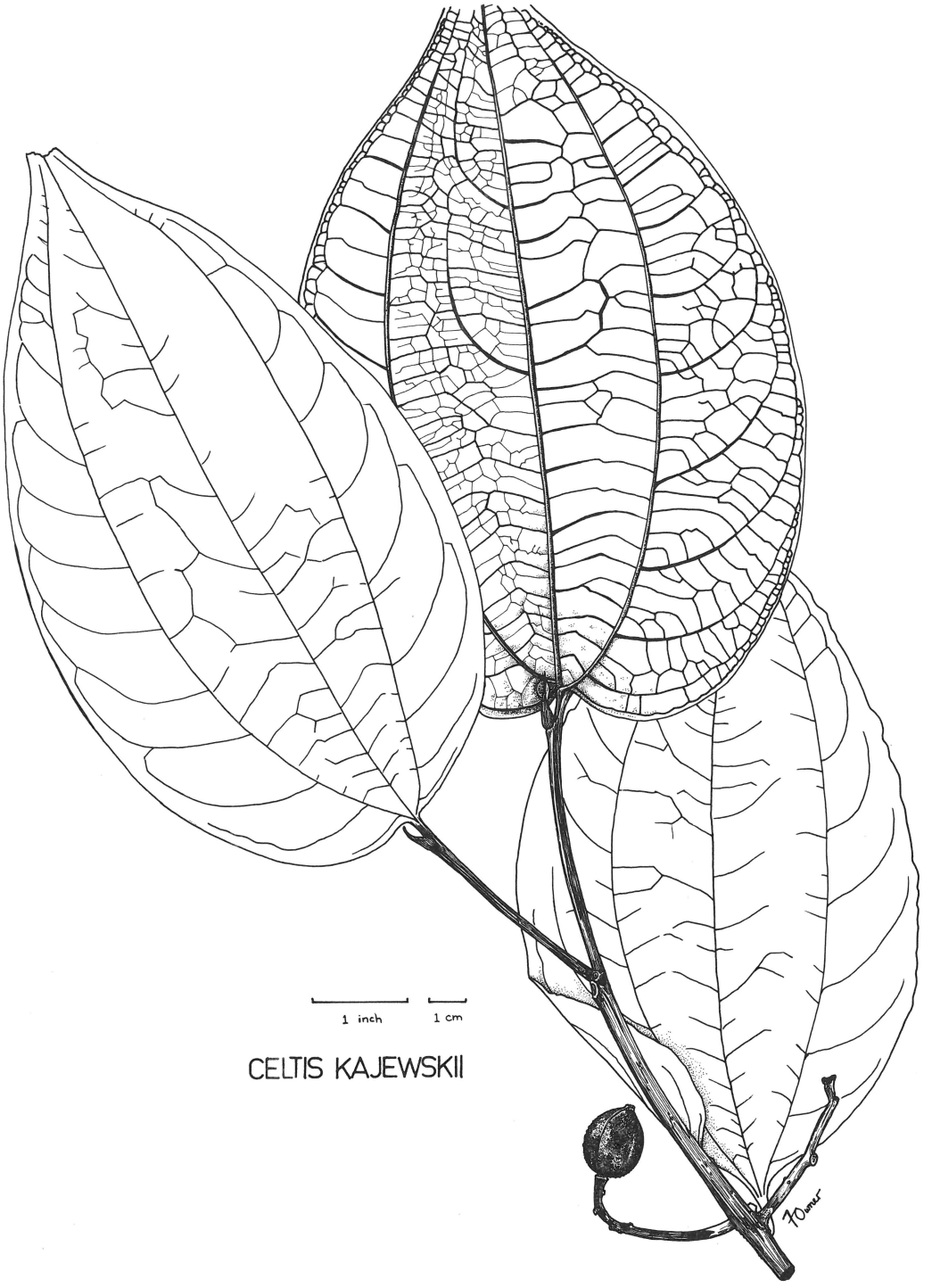
(b) Fruits. Ovoid, up to c.2.0 cm (0.75 ins.), pointed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not well defined, white to yellowish-brown; heartwood creamy brown.

Uses. General construction, veneer.

Sources of possible confusion. Celtis kajewskii grades into the Celtis philippinensis - Celtis latifolia complex but usually the specimens showing the more strongly defined venation are placed in C. kajewskii.

Distribution. New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, the exact distribution is uncertain because the species limits are not clearly defined.



CELTIS KAJEWSKII

CELTIS LATIFOLIA (Bl.) Planch. - C. PHILIPPINENSIS Blanco

Habitat. Secondary and primary lowland rainforest from sea level up to 914 (3,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 46 metres (150 feet), d.b.h. c.1 m (3 feet). Crown open; trunk fluted, buttresses up to c.3 m (9-10 feet).
Outer bark. Generally smooth, slightly grooved and peeling off in small flakes, greyish-green to almost black; many lenticels.
Inner bark. Green to cream, speckled with hard yellow-brown and purplish flecks ("salt and pepper" effect), darkening on exposure. Exudate none

Leaves. Alternate, simple, glabrous. Petiole c.1.5 cm (0.5 ins.) long; lamina up to 20 x 10 cm (8 x 3 ins.), broadly ovate, apex acute, base slight asymmetrical, 3 principal nerves, the two lateral ones almost reaching the tip and up to 12 looping lateral veins; venation is usually not very distinct in smaller leaves.
Stipules. Up to 1 cm (0.4 ins.) long, enveloping the branchlets and leaving an almost complete ring shaped scar - only seen in trees flushing new leaves.

Inflorescences. In axillary paniculate cymes.

(a) Flowers. Small and greenish - 2 prominent styles.

(b) Fruits. Globular, oval, up to 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long, orange or with a bluish tinge.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not very well defined, heartwood creamy-brown.
Wood darkens on cutting.

Uses. General construction and veneer.

Sources of possible confusion. The two species have been grouped together in one complex because there appears to be a natural grading from one to the other.

See also Celtis kajewskii.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands; the exact distribution is uncertain.



CELTIS LATIFOLIA

CELTIS NYMANII K. Schum. CELTIS LIGHT

Habitat. Sea level to 305 metres (1,000 feet) altitude in lowland primary and secondary forests.

Field Description. Habit. Tall, slender tree to 46 metres (150 feet) high, d.b.h. c.2 m (5-7 feet). Bole straight, buttresses thick, up to 2 x 2 m (6 x 6 feet).
Outer bark. Surface smooth, grey light brown to almost black. Slight horizontal ridging, lenticels arranged in definite line.
Inner bark. Lighter, with "salt and pepper" appearance when cut.
Exudate slight, colourless.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, with small stiff hairs on both sides of the leaf. Petiole 1 cm (0.4 ins.) long; lamina 6.5-10 x 1.8-5.0 cm (2.5-5 x 0.7-2 ins.), ovate to elliptic, apex slightly tapering, base asymmetrical, 4-5 pairs of lateral nerves, the lower ones almost reaching the apex.
Stipules. Up to 1-2 mm (0.2 ins.) long, caducous.

Inflorescences. Axillary paniculate cymes.

(a) Flowers. Small, creamy 2 mm (0.1 ins.) long.

(b) Fruits. Green, 0.8 cm (0.25 ins.) diameter, with 2 persistent styles.

Wood. Appearance. Fawn to light brown; sapwood undefined except being somewhat lighter in colour. Wood hard.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finish, veneers.

Sources of possible confusion. This species is quite distinct and should not be confused with any other.

Distribution. Scattered throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Note. Although not collected from Tonolei it occurs throughout New Guinea and B.S.I.P. and is likely to be found there.


A
B
CELTIS NYMANII
1 cm
1 inch

CELTIS PANICULATA Planch.

Habitat. Coralline limestone, on beach or at low altitudes up to 30 metres (100 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), d.b.h. up to c.1 m (3 feet). Bole straight, cylindrical and smooth; buttresses small but quite thick.
Outer bark. Grey-brown to greenish-brown, flaking in small flakes giving a smooth appearance.
Under bark. Greenish.
Inner bark. Pale brown with characteristic "salt and pepper" appearance.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, glabrous. Petiole c.1.5 cm (0.6 ins.) long; lamina up to 9 x 4 cm (3.5 x 1.5 ins.), elliptic, smooth, leathery, mid vein sunken above but well defined and raised below, 2 basal nerves (never very long) indistinct towards end of nerve but fairly well defined at the base; 4-6 lateral nerves, usually not very distinct, leave the main vein higher up.
Stipules. Small, c.1 mm (0.1 ins.) long.

Inflorescences. In axillary paniculate cymes.

(a) Flowers. Small, yellow-green.

(b) Fruits. Ripening dull blue, ellipsoidal, 8 x 8 mm (0.25 x 0.25 ins.), slightly pointed, 2 persistent styles sometimes present.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not sharply defined, white to pale straw-brown; heartwood light brown. Wood hard.

Uses. Mouldings, veneers, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. A fairly distinct species which should not be confused with any other.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, north Australia, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands.

Note. Included here although not collected from the area under study: it is found on the nearby Shortland Islands and throughout New Guinea.



CELTIS PANICULATA

CERBERA FLORIBUNDA K. Schum. GREY MILKWOOD

Habitat. Swampy forests, coastal creeks and river mouths, in primary forests along creek banks, usually at low altitudes, but up to 1,829 metres (6,000 feet) in places.

Field Description. Habit. Small tree up to 26 metres (90 feet), trunk up to 13 m (45 feet), d.b.h. usually less than 0.75 m (2 feet). Deep, dense crown. No buttressing.
Outer bark. Grey, dark brown, becoming black in old trees, shallow fissures peeling in small rectangular flakes revealing cream under bark.
Inner bark. Cream to straw colour, darkening slightly. Exudate white and in copious quantities.

Leaves. Clustered towards tips of twigs, spirally arranged, simple, glabrous. Petiole up to c.4 cm (1.5 ins.) long; lamina 25 x 5 cm (10 x 2 ins.), oblong, elliptic, or spathulate, apex acute, base gradually tapering into the petiole, nerves inconspicuous.

Inflorescences. Terminal or sub-terminal panicle.

(a) Flowers. White, up to 2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long, stalks about the same length. Over 50 flowers per panicle.

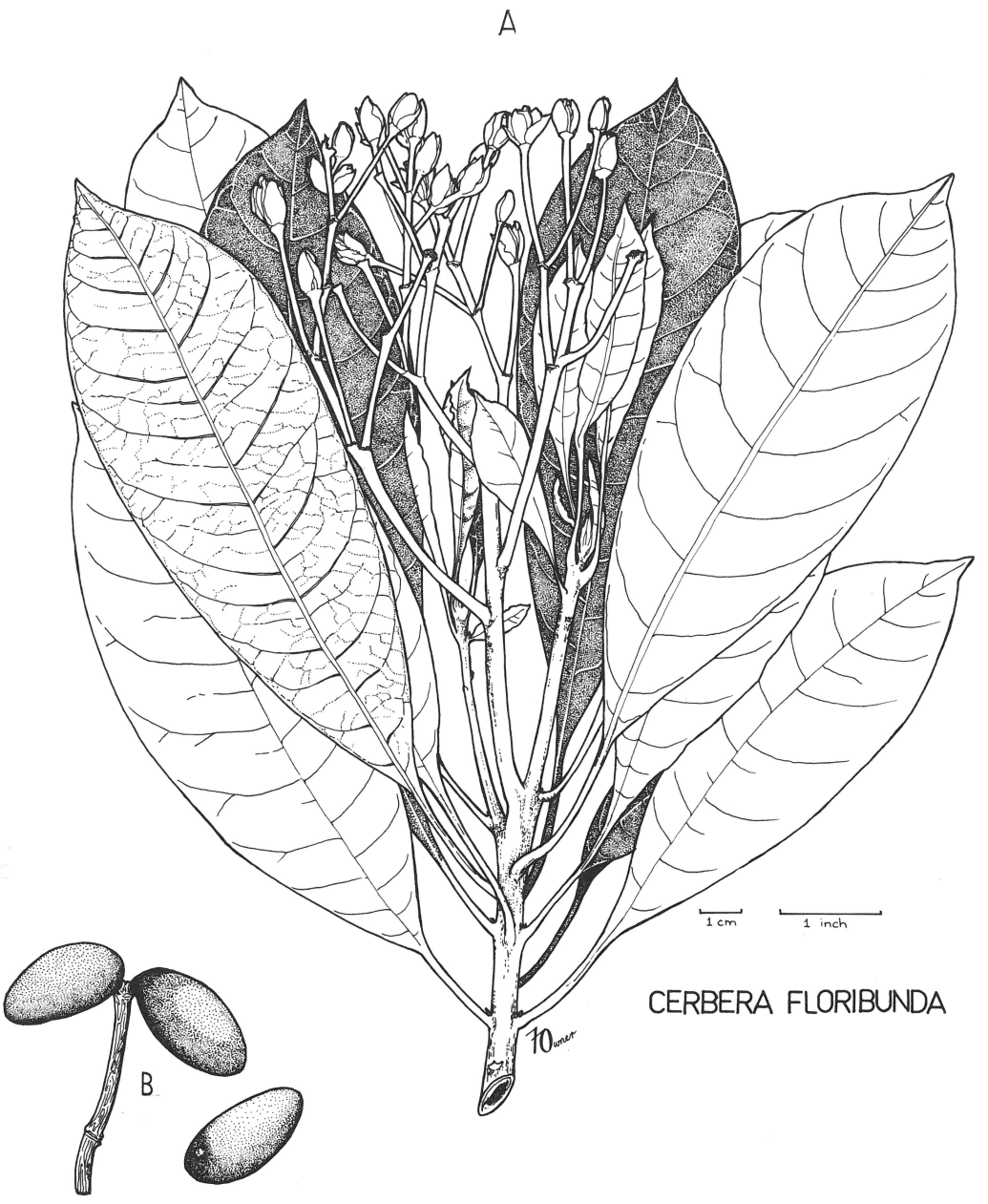
(b) Fruits. Egg-shaped, purple when mature, usually about 5 x 2.5 cm (2 x 1 ins.).

Wood. Appearance. Cream to white to straw colour, heartwood hardly differentiated from the sapwood. Wood soft.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. A distinctive species which should not be confused with anything else. Cerbera manghas is somewhat similar; however, it has fewer flowers, the fruits are red rather than purple and it is, generally speaking, a much smaller tree found only on the coast.

Distribution. From south east Asia, throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.


A
1 cm
1 inch
CERBERA FLORIBUNDA
10 mer
B

CHISOCHETON KISO

Habitat. Primary or secondary vegetation usually in dry forests at low altitudes up to 1,006 metres (3,300 feet).

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet) or more. Bole straight, shortly fluted. Buttresses absent or very thin when present.
Outer bark. Dark brown to black, smooth, usually not peeling, sometimes strongly so and trunk blotchy. Longitudinal fissures may or may not be present, sometimes shedding in small, continuous flakes.
Under bark. Light brown to white.
Inner bark. Light yellow, often darkening to red brown.
Exudate slight if any, white. Various odours from the bark have been recorded.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, compound, glabrous or with short stiff hairs. Petiole up to 15.0 cm (6 ins.); leaflets alternate to opposite 14 x 7.5 cm (5.5 x 3.0 ins.), elliptic; apex acute; since the leaf has more or less indefinite growth the number of leaflets depends on the age of the leaf, the terminal leaflets are clawlike.

Inflorescences. Axillary panicles in axils of uppermost leaves.

(a) Flowers. White to yellow, scented, about 0.6 cm (0.25 in.) long. Stamens usually partly or completely joined in a tube surrounding the ovary, with the anthers seated on or inside the rim of this tube. Ovary surrounded by a cup-shaped or tubular disc.

(b) Fruits. Three-sided, globose, opening by 3 valves, size depends on species, colour light yellow to brown, in one species bright red. Seeds with a white aril.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white, often not well defined; heartwood pale brown with numerous wavy bands. Strong onion smell when cut.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings, light construction.

Sources of possible confusion. The genus is distinctive among Meliaceae in having indefinite growth of leaves. The species are not well known and are hard to separate.

Distribution. A wide-spread genus throughout Malesia and the Solomon Islands.



CHISOCHETON SP.

CYCLANDROPHORA LAURINA (A. Gray) Kost.

Habitat. In primary and secondary forests.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet) high. Trunk up to 15 m (50 feet), d.b.h. 60 cm (2.0 feet). Usually straight boled with no buttresses. Branches coming off fairly low down.
Outer bark. Greyish, light greyish-brown or black; rough and flaky in patches.
Under bark. Brownish-red.
Inner bark. Dark red to straw, reddish flecked with white, corky, non-fibrous.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, glabrous, thin but quite tough. Petiole c.4-5 mm (0.2 ins.) long, with 2 sunken glands at junction of the lamina and petiole; lamina up to 25 x 10 cm (10 x 4 ins.), ovate to oblong ovate, apex acute, base rounded.

Inflorescences. Pseudo racemes 8-15 cm (up to 6.0 ins.) long, borne in the axils of the leaves.

(a) Flowers. White to greenish-white, calyx funnel-shaped 5-10 mm (up to 0.4 ins.) long, lobe 4-7 mm (0.2-0.3 ins.) long, not scented, numerous long stamens in open flowers.

(b) Fruits. Brown, 10 x 6.5 cm (4 x 2.5 ins.), hard, slightly warted skin, indehiscent, flattened laterally.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood ill-defined, light yellow, the heartwood deep reddish-brown.
Has a greasy feel when cut, it is moderately hard.

Uses. Possible pulp species, also used for mouldings and interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. When sterile could be confused with some Euphorbiaceous genera, but the fruit are very characteristic and should not be confused with any other species.

Distribution. Throughout Malesia and Melanesia to Fiji.

(See page 54 for synonmy).



CYCLANDROPHORA LAURINA

DYSOXYLUM ARBORESCENS (Bl.) Miq.

Habitat. In secondary and primary lowland rainforest.

Field Description. Habit. Small to medium size tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), d.b.h. up to 60 cm (24 ins.), buttresses usually absent, often flowering and fruiting when small, 3-4 m (10-15 feet).
Outer bark. Grey to light brown usually with numerous lenticels.
Inner bark. Cream to light brown.
Exudate slight and colourless.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, pinnate, glabrous, up to 40 cm (16 ins.) long. Petiole up to 11.5 cm (4.5 ins.) long, petiolule c.1.0 cm (0.4 ins.), leaflets up to 16.5 x 8.2 cm (6.5 x 3.25 ins.), mostly elliptic, apex shortly and bluntly acuminate, base acute, sometimes slightly asymmetric.

Inflorescences. In axillary panicles.

(a) Flowers. Calyx 1.00 mm long, petals white, c.7 mm - 1 cm (0.4 ins.) long, stamens joined into a tube with the anthers seated on the inside of the rim of the tube, the ovary is surrounded by a cup shaped disc.

(b) Fruits. A 3-4 valved capsule, the seeds are covered by an orange aril.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white, heartwood reddish-brown, the presence of wavy bands in the wood is quite characteristic.

Uses. Not usually cut commercially, the wood is not durable; it is, however, a possible pulpwood species.

Sources of possible confusion. In leaf alone it is sometimes difficult to separate Dysoxylum from Aglaia. (Aglaia has indehiscent fruit and very small flowers). The species of Dysoxylum are often difficult to separate without careful examination of the flowers. D. arborescens often flowers when quite small. D. caulostachyum and D. cauliflorum are distinctive in having the flowers in racemes on the trunk and branches.

Distribution. Throughout Malesia, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands.



DYSOXYLUM ARBORESCENS

ELAEOCARPUS FLORIDANUS Hemsl.

Habitat. Lowland forest especially where disturbed.

Field Description. Habit. Tree c.18.5 metres (60 feet), d.b.h. 45 cm (18 ins.). Small buttresses, equal, plank like to c.0.6 m (c.2 feet).
Outer bark. Grey, usually covered with large lichens; usually smooth, can be hooped.
Inner bark. Hard, fibrous, varying in colour from fawn to reddish-brown.

Leaves. More or less grouped at the end of the twigs, alternate, simple, glabrous, old leaves dying scarlet, margin coarsely serrate. Petiole slender, 2.5-5 cm (up to 2.0 ins.) long, thickened at each end; lamina 8-15 x 4-7 cm (3-6 x 1.5-2.75 ins.), ovate, or ovate elliptic, apex acute, base usually rounded.

Inflorescences. Erect, axillary, among leaves, 5-13 cm (2.0-5.0 ins.) long with 8-23 flowers.

(a) Flowers. Sepals 6-6.5 x 1.5-2 mm (0.25 x 0.1 ins.), lanceolate and acute, covered with fine, closely adpressed hairs on outside. Petals creamy, 7 x 2.5 mm (0.3 x 0.12 ins.), more or less oblong, with 7-9 pale tapering acute teeth c.1 mm (c.0.1 ins.) long.

(b) Fruits. Ovoid, 12-16 x 8-10 mm (0.6 x c.0.5 ins.); blue when ripe.

Wood. Appearance. White to fawn. Sapwood not clearly defined from heartwood.
Varying from soft to hard.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. This species is fairly variable, the small ovoid fruit distinguish it from E. sphaericus.

Distribution. The Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands and Santa Cruz Islands.


A
B
1 inch
1 cm
ELAEOCARPUS FLORIDANUS

ELAEOCARPUS SPHAERICUS (Gaertn.) K. Schum. (Lowland Form) — QUANDONG BLUE FIG

Habitat. Advanced secondary to primary forests. Occurring throughout the lowlands (and highlands).

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 40 metres (130 feet) high, a diffuse crown and thin, wide-spreading buttresses to 5-6 m (15-20 feet).
Outer bark. Various shades of brown, smooth or almost so, often with some corky lenticels, sometimes fissured.
Under bark. Orange and green, streaked or straw.
Inner bark. Straw, generally hard and granular.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, glabrous, hairy when young, with fine even serrations on the margin, old leaves turning bright red before falling. Petiole slender, 5-15 mm (c.0.6 ins.) long, lamina 12-17 x 4-6 cm (4.75-6.75 x 1.5-2.25 ins.), elliptic to obovate, apex acute, base acute.

Inflorescences. Racemose, 4-9 cm (1.5-3.5 ins.) long, borne below leaves and generally pendulous or horizontal.

(a) Flowers. Conspicuous, greenish-white, petals laciniate, 8-11 mm (c.0.45 ins.) long.

(b) Fruits. Spherical, borne behind the leaves, often up to 6 per inflorescence, 20-30 mm (1.0 ins.) in diameter, blue when ripe. Stone highly sculptured, very hard, 2-5 seeds per fruit.

Wood. Appearance. White, sapwood not clearly differentiated from heartwood.

Uses. A possible pulp species, the timber is not usually used commercially.

Sources of possible confusion. The species is very variable and the above description applies to the lowland form only. It should not be confused with any other species, the spherical fruits borne behind the leaves are characteristic of this species.

Distribution. From India, Malesia, Bismarcks, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides to Samoa.

Note. Local races of this species have often been given specific names, the one from the Solomons was known as E. fauroensis.


A
B
ELAEOCARPUS SPHAERICUS
1 inch
1 cm
Damaris Pearce
1 inch

ENDOSPERMUM MEDULLOSUM L.S. Sm. NEW GUINEA BASSWOOD

Habitat. In riverine forests usually at low altitudes. Regeneration is abundant in areas of felled forest. Throughout primary lowland rainforest.

Field Description. Habit. A tall slender tree up to 45 metres (150 feet). Bole up to 21 m (70 feet), d.b.h. up to c.1.00 m (4 feet); sometimes twisted, bark surface dippled. Buttresses up to 4 m (12 feet). Crown horizontally flattened and usually over-topping other trees.
Outer bark. Light to dark brownish-grey, smooth, but becoming ridged and flaky.
Inner bark. Yellowish or orange or with orange fibres, very gritty with sand-like particles and a strong pea smell. Exudate is colourless and slight. Creamy-brown exudate reported in branchlets.

Leaves. Clustered towards tips of twigs, spirally arranged, simple, sometimes with fine hairs on under surface, especially the young leaves; two raised glands at junction of lamina and petiole. Petiole 12.5 cm (c.5.0 ins.) long; lamina 25 x 20 cm (10 x 8 ins.) or more, apex obtuse, base cordate.
Stipules. Small and caducous.

Inflorescences. Axillary, paniculate. Male inflorescence very slender, highly branched with numerous flowers, female inflorescence slender, usually not as branched as the male inflorescence and with fewer flowers.

(a) Flowers. Dioecious, small, greenish-yellow; male flowers in small groups, strongly fragrant, with 8-12 stamens attached to a cylindrical central column, female flowers usually arranged singly along the branches of the inflorescence.

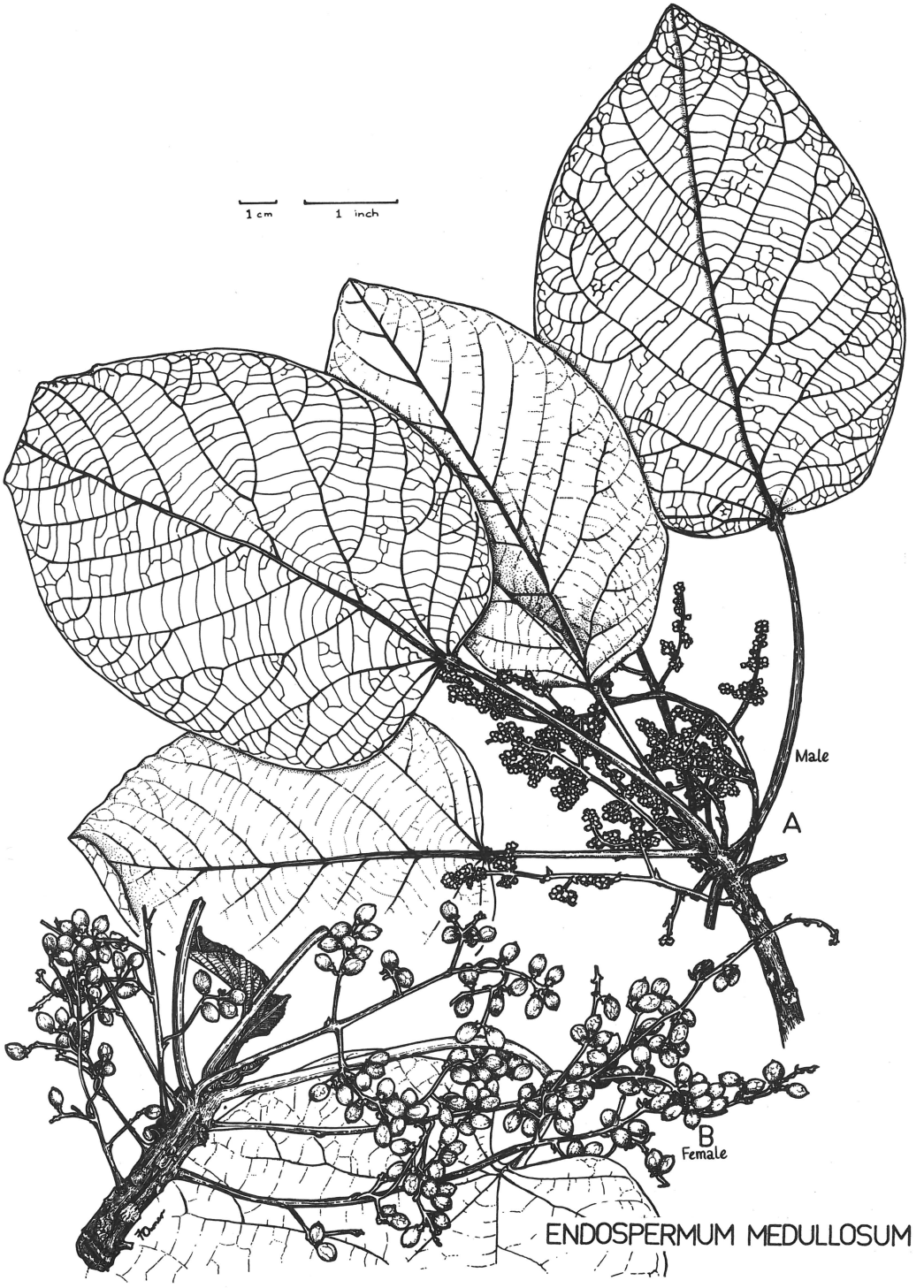
(b) Fruits. Oval, tomentose, grey-green, 0.8 cm (0.3 ins.) long surmounted by a pointed stigma opening by 3 valves containing a single seed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood ill-defined, straw coloured, heartwood pale straw or white.
Wood soft.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. This species, when young, could be confused with Macaranga, however, in Macaranga the glands on the leaves are sunken, not raised, as in Endospermum.

Distribution. Wide-spread throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.


1 cm
1 inch
Male
A
B
Female
ENDOSPERMUM MEDULLOSUM

EUGENIA BUETTNERIANA K. Schum.

Habitat. Ridge tops and hillsides, and well drained alluvial sites; sea level to 610 metres (2,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tall tree commonly reaching 33 metres (110 feet) and fairly stout, d.b.h. 1 m (3 feet). Sometimes flowering when small. Bole massive; thick, variable sized buttresses.
Outer bark. Smooth, ultimately becoming scaly, either brown or, less commonly, fawn, fibrous; when exposed to the sunlight the bark is almost white.

Leaves. Opposite, simple, glabrous. Petiole 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long; lamina thick and leathery, 6.2 x 3 cm (2.4 x 1.2 ins.), elliptic, apex acute, base tapering into the petiole. Secondary nerves very close together and joining a sub-marginal vein.

Inflorescences. Flowers profusely on terminal open panicles.

(a) Flowers. Stamens very many, white to pink, flower purple in bud. 0.6 cm (0.25 ins.) long.

(b) Fruits. Ellipsoid, c.2.5 cm x 1 cm (1.0 x 0.5 ins.), crowned by a conspicuous persistent calyx, ripening purple, woody.

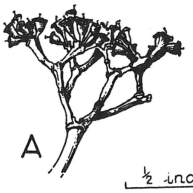
Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pale brown, heartwood brown to red-brown.

Uses. General construction.

Sources of possible confusion. Fruits are very characteristic and should not be confused with any other species except possibly the very closely related E. papuasicum.

Distribution. Throughout east New Guinea, the Solomon and Santa Cruz groups.

Note. Whitmore describes the fruit of E. buettneriana as being "rounded, broader than long, 0.3 ins. across".





EUGENIA BUETTNERIANA

EUGENIA TIERNEYANA F.v.M.

Habitat. Lowlands, commonly along rivers, sometimes in swamp forest or on ridges.

Field Description. Habit. Tall tree c.36 metres (120 feet) high, d.b.h. 1.84 m (6 feet). Plank-like buttresses to 1.84 m (6 feet) high, spreading.
Outer bark. Bright orange-fawn, smooth or papery-scaly, scales close or distant, more or less loose-hanging, paper thin, sometimes leaving scroll marks on sloughing.
Inner bark. Fibrous, pinkish.

Leaves. Opposite, simple, glabrous, with numerous oil dots. Petiole 0.5 mm (0.2 ins.) long, lamina 12.8 x 5.1-20 x 7.5 cm (5 x 2-8 x 3 ins.), elliptic, apex acute, marginal vein c.1 mm from margin, fine, often difficult to see.

Inflorescences. A rather open raceme, axillary and also borne in defoliate axils on quite large twigs.

(a) Flowers. Calyx tube turbinate, c.7 mm (0.3 ins.) long, lobes 4, unequal, the largest c.4 mm long and the smallest c.2 mm long, petals c.8 mm long, stamens numerous, up to 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long.

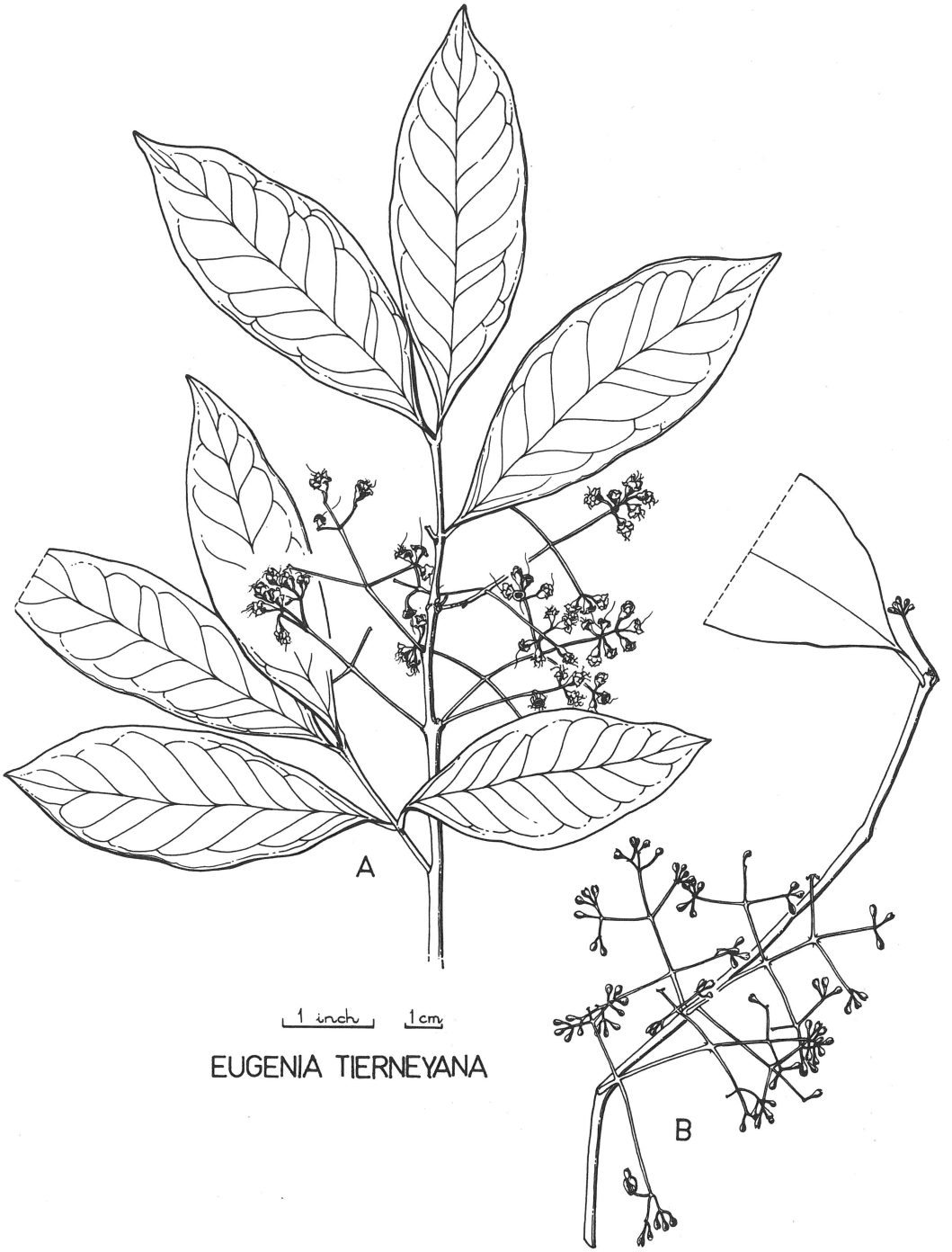
(b) Fruits. Globular, red, fleshy, 1.2-2.2 cm (0.5-0.75 ins.) across. Tipped by persistent calyx; fruit edible but with a sharp taste.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pale brown, heartwood brown to red-brown.

Uses. General construction purposes.

Sources of possible confusion. The occurrence of inflorescences on quite large twigs behind the leaves is quite characteristic of Eugenia tierneyana; it should not be confused with any other species.

Distribution. Wide-spread throughout New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and north-east Queensland.



EUGENIA TIERNEYANA

EUODIA ELLERYANA F.v.M. EUODIA LIGHT

Habitat. Wide-spread in lowland primary and secondary forests. Up to 914 metres (3,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Medium size tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), bole up to 15 m (50 feet), d.b.h. up to 50 cm (20 ins.). Buttresses may be present but these are not usually massive. Crown usually spreading.
Outer bark. White to grey to light brown, smooth to deeply grooved, slightly peeling.
Inner bark. Light brown with slight watery exudate, slightly unpleasant smell.

Leaves. Opposite, trifoliolate, glabrous, with transparent oil dots. Petiole c.6.5 cm (2.5 ins.) long, petiolules c.1 cm (0.4 ins.) long; leaflets 15 x 5 cm (6 x 2.5 ins.), elliptic, elliptic ovate, apex acute.

Inflorescences. In dense panicles.

(a) Flowers. Red to pink, usually 4 sepals 2 x 2 mm (0.1 x 0.1 ins.), 4 petals 5-6 mm (0.25 ins.) long, 4 stamens up to 1 cm (0.4 ins.) long, style 7-8 mm (0.3 ins.) long.

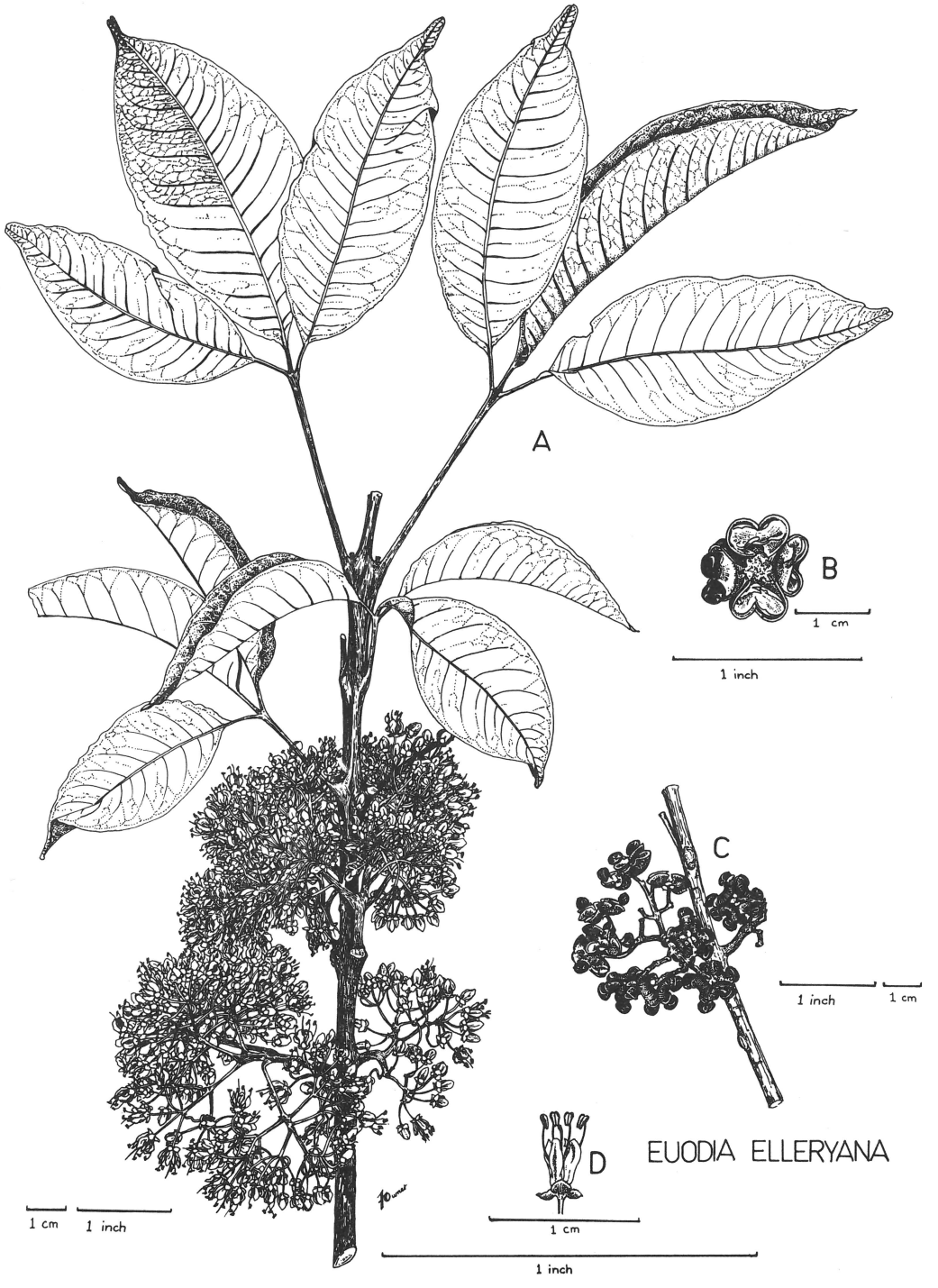
(b) Fruits. Brown, with 4 separate carpels dehiscing laterally, seeds black, shiny, c.2 mm in diameter.

Wood. Appearance. White, sapwood not differentiated from heartwood.
Timber moderately hard with an unpleasant smell.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. Can be distinguished from E. bonwickii which is usually a bigger tree with large buttresses and much larger leaflets 25 x 10 cm (10 x 4 ins.) as against 15 x 5 cm (6 x 2.5 ins.), and obovate rather than elliptic.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.



EUODIA ELLERYANA

FINSCHIA CHLOROXANTHA Diels

Habitat. Usually in well drained primary forest, also collected in secondary forest, often in poor or disturbed forest and also on the edge of swamps.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 24 metres (60-80 feet) high, sometimes less in gardens; crowns slender, foliage usually sparse. Some have stilt roots.
Outer bark. Pale grey, fissured.
Inner bark. Pale brown.

Leaves. More or less clustered at the ends of the twigs, alternate, simple, drying a characteristic grey colour. Petiole 2.3 cm (0.75 ins.); lamina 20-25.5 x 6.5-10.2 cm (8-10 x 2.5-4 ins.), oblanceolate to sub-oblong, lateral nerves numerous, joined by a looping inter-marginal vein.

Inflorescences. Long brush-like racemes up to 30 cm (12 ins.) long from defoliate axils.

(a) Flowers. Bright orange, pedicel slender, 8 mm (0.3 ins.) long, perianth tube curved, 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long, anthers sessile in swollen tips of perianth segments, style 2.0 cm (0.75 ins.) long and protruding from a slit in the perianth before being released.

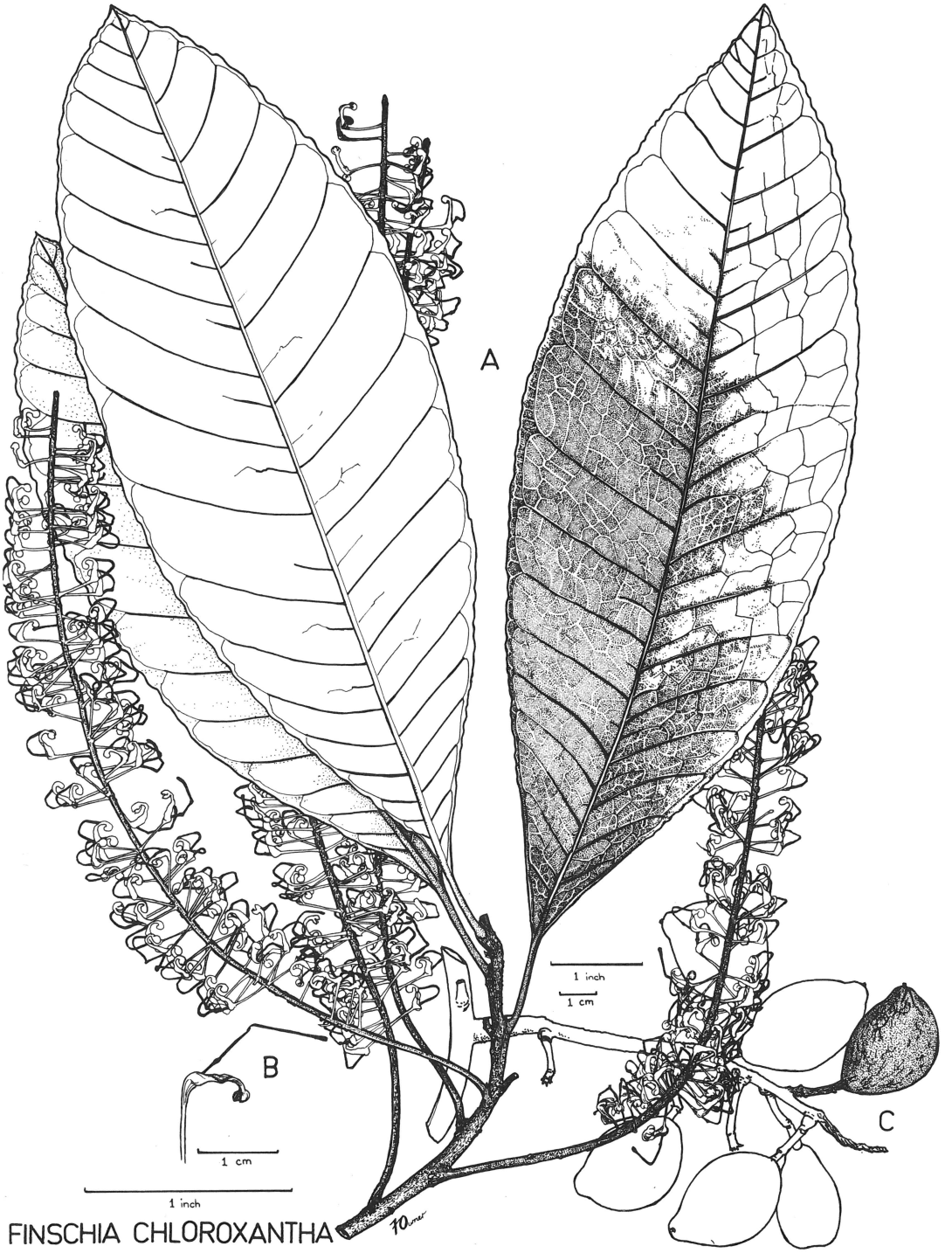
(b) Fruits. Globular or kidney shaped, 2.5 x 3 cm (1.0 x 1.25 ins.), brown. Seed edible.

Wood. Appearance. Deep pinkish-cream. Wide rays give the timber an attractive figure.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. This species is usually not cut because of the edible fruit and it is often found in native gardens; it rarely reaches any great size. It should not be confused with any other species and is included here because it is quite common. Needs to be recognised and reserved from logging for local native use as a fruit tree.

Distribution. Micronesia, Bismarcks, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Melanesia generally.



FINSCHIA CHLOROXANTHA

GANOPHYLLUM FALCATUM Bl. SCALY ASH

Habitat. In rainforest at lowland altitudes in well drained situations.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 43 metres (140 feet), commonly seen up to 30 m (100 feet) high, d.b.h. 1 m (3 feet), bole up to 30 m (80-100 feet). Buttresses usually slight, if present they are thick and equal. Crown spreading on massive limbs.
Outer bark. Grey dark brown, almost black, flaking in thin papery scales leaving irregular depressions, the flakes can be quite large.
Under bark. Orange-brown.
Inner bark. Pinkish to yellowish-brown.
Exudate slight and watery.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, compound. Petiole up to 7.5 cm (3 ins.); lamina up to 46 cm (18 ins.) long, leaflets up to 23 x 7.5 cm (9 x 3 ins.), alternate, terminal leaflet absent, apex acuminate, base asymmetrical, undersides waxy.

Inflorescences. Axillary panicles borne towards ends of twigs.

(a) Flowers. Small, up to 3 mm long, pale yellow.

(b) Fruits. About 1.3 x 0.6 mm (0.5 x 0.4 ins.) or slightly larger. One seeded, ovoid.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pale yellow-white or light brown, heartwood yellow-brown to pale brown. Moderately hard to heavy. Unpleasant odour reported, also exudate from wood reported to be irritant to eyes.

Uses. Light construction, turnery, scantlings.

Sources of possible confusion. The falcate leaflets easily identify this species.

Distribution. Scattered throughout Malesia generally, New Britain, Queensland and the Solomon Islands.

Note. We have no voucher specimen from Bougainville but the species is common throughout New Guinea and B.S.I.P. and the genus is reported by the Survey Group as being present.


A
B
GANOPHYLLUM FALCATUM
1 inch
1 cm

GMELINA MOLUCCANA (Bl.) Backer WHITE BEECH

Habitat. In open forest and grassland. It frequently occurs along riversides and may be found with Anisoptera. A common species of disturbed lowland rainforest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 40 metres (130 feet) with a diameter above the buttresses of c.1 m (2-3 feet). Buttresses are variable and may or may not be present. Crown dense.
Outer bark. Grey-brown, smooth with deep vertical fissures, peeling off in irregular, thick flakes.
Exudate is slight and colourless.
Under bark. Green to creamy-yellow, often with an unpleasant smell.
Inner bark. Straw coloured, turning rapidly to red or reddish-brown on exposure.

Leaves. Opposite, simple, the under surface with numerous brown hairs. Petiole slender, 5-8 cm (up to 3.25 ins.), lamina 10-30 x 10-18 cm (4-12 x 4-7 ins.), apex bluntly acute, base rounded, venation sunken above, raised and prominent below.

Inflorescences. Terminal or axillary panicles.

(a) Flowers. Sepals covered with long brown silky hairs on the outside. Corolla up to 2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long, white to purple, 5 lobes, the longest lobe deep mauve with a patch in the throat of the flower.

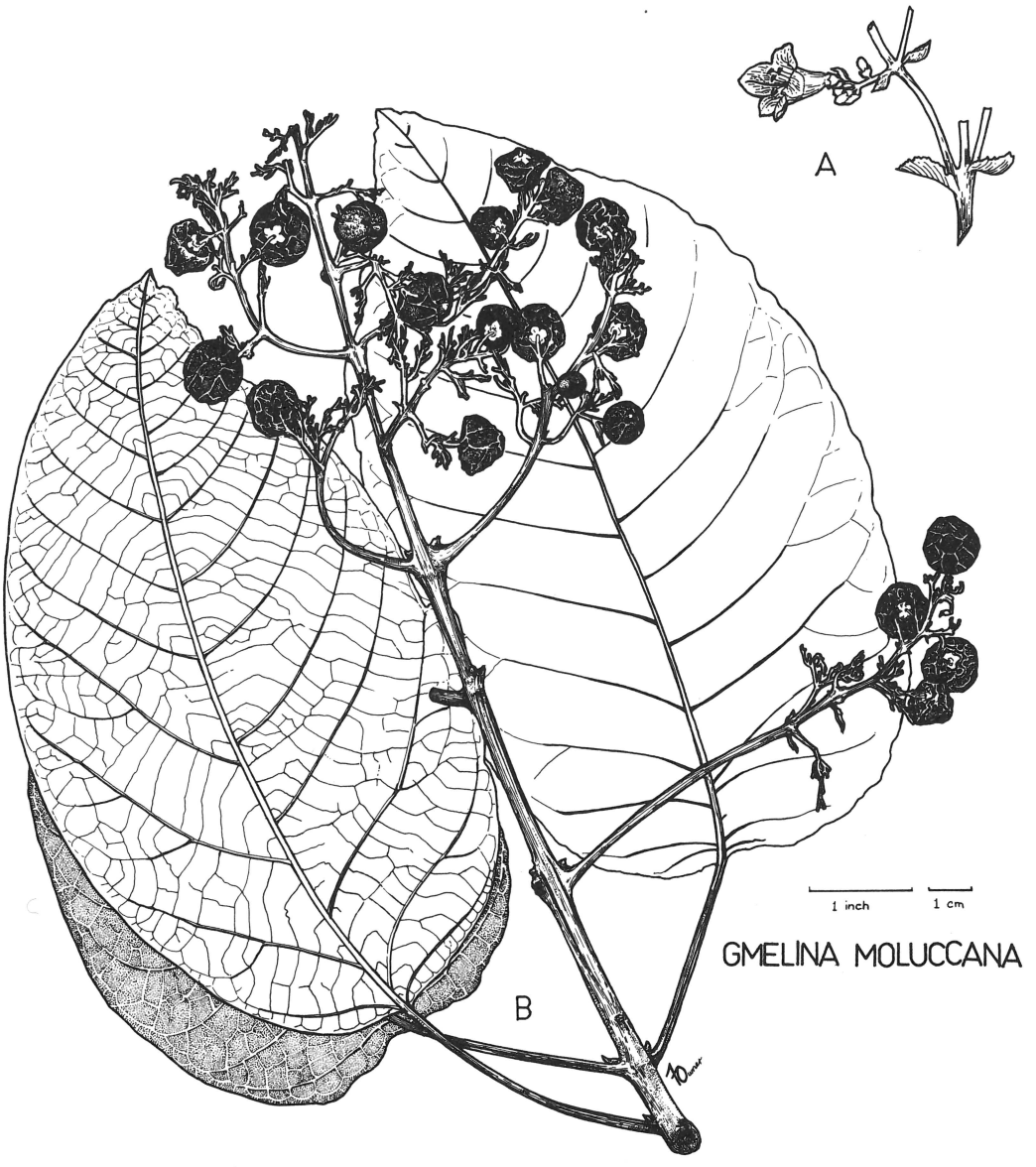
(b) Fruits. Purple when mature, fleshy, 1.0-1.5 cm (c.0.75 ins.) in diameter with a single hard seed. Calyx persistent at base.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not clearly defined from heartwood. Colour of wood varying from white to light brown.

Uses. Light construction, boat decking, planking, furniture, turnery, joinery, mouldings.

Sources of possible confusion. Sometimes this tree has a similar appearance to Anthocephalus. The fruit is superficially like that of Elaeocarpus sphaericus but it is somewhat rougher in appearance.

Distribution. The Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomon Islands.



GMELINA MOLUCCANA

HERITIERA LITTORALIS Ait.

Habitat. In areas behind mangrove and on sandy and rocky coasts.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), bole up to 18 m (60 feet), dia. above buttresses up to 1 m (3 feet). Bole often bent and leaning, crown broad, spreading. Buttresses up to 5 m (15 feet), wavy, plank-like.
Outer bark. Grey or brown with longitudinal fissures (grooves), rough or smooth, often with reddish lenticels flaking in irregular patches.
Inner bark. Brownish-pink, often with white streaks.
Exudate very slight, if any.
Branchlets with adpressed scales towards tips.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, leathery, glabrous above, with a dense pubescence of silvery depressed scales. Petiole 1.5 cm (0.7 ins.) long, densely scaly; lamina 15 x 10 cm (6 x 4 ins.), apex obtuse, base rounded or cordate.

Inflorescences. Flowers in almost terminal racemes.

(a) Flowers. Up to 0.4 cm (0.2 ins.) long, greenish with streaks of red in the heart of the flower.

(b) Fruits. Oval to elliptic, up to 8 cm (4 ins.) long, woody; ventral side flat with slight ridges, dorsal side convex with a high ridge at tip extending into a short rudder-like wing.

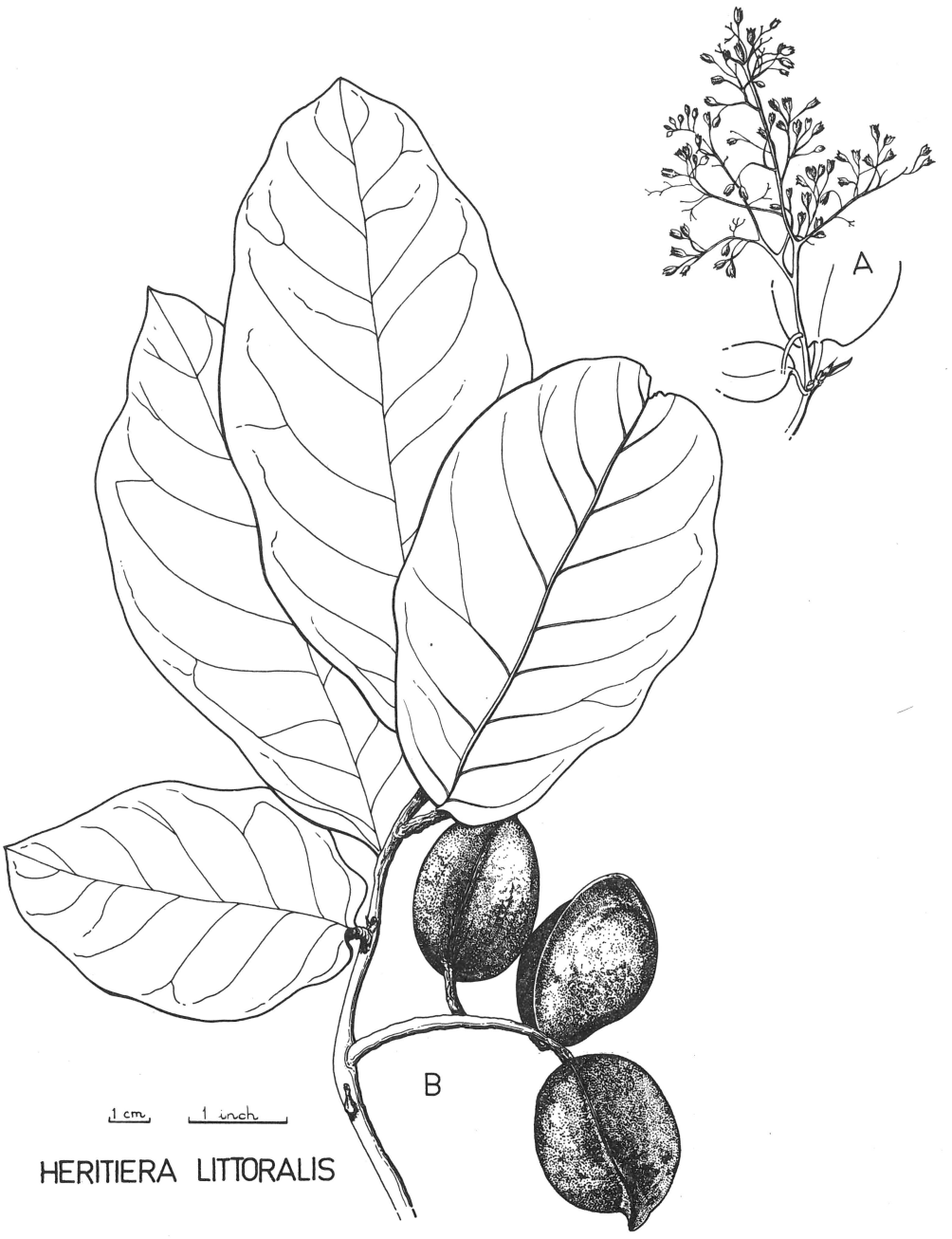
Wood. Appearance. Sapwood may be well defined or not; pale straw, sometimes streaked with black; heartwood dark brown or reddish, often with ripple marks. The wood is very hard.

Uses. Heavy construction, wharf and bridge decking.

Sources of possible confusion. This species should not be confused with any other. It has very characteristic fruit which usually can be found under or on the tree.

There are several other species throughout New Guinea but H. littoralis appears to be most commonly encountered. Kostermans (1959) in a monograph of the genus gives descriptions of the species known and also detailed wood descriptions of H. littoralis and H. fomes (restricted to Gulf of Bengal).

Distribution. From east Africa and India to Taiwan, Hawaii, Malesia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, tropical Australia and New Caledonia.



HERITIERA LITTORALIS

HIBISCUS TILIACEUS L.

Habitat. Marine strand vegetation up to secondary rainforest, usually adjacent to water courses.

Field Description. Habit. Tree about 7.5 metres (25 feet) high, straggly, spreading habit.
Outer bark. Smooth textured, striate, pale grey-brown.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, with short grey hairs on under surface. Petiole slender, up to 8-9 cm (3.5 ins.); lamina 20 x 17 cm (8.0 x 7.5 ins.), cordate, veins prominent underneath, apex acute.

Inflorescences. Few-flowered terminal or axillary panicles.

(a) Flowers. Up to 10 cm (4.0 ins.) wide, petals bright yellow with maroon eye, staminal column light yellow, stigmas deep crimson.

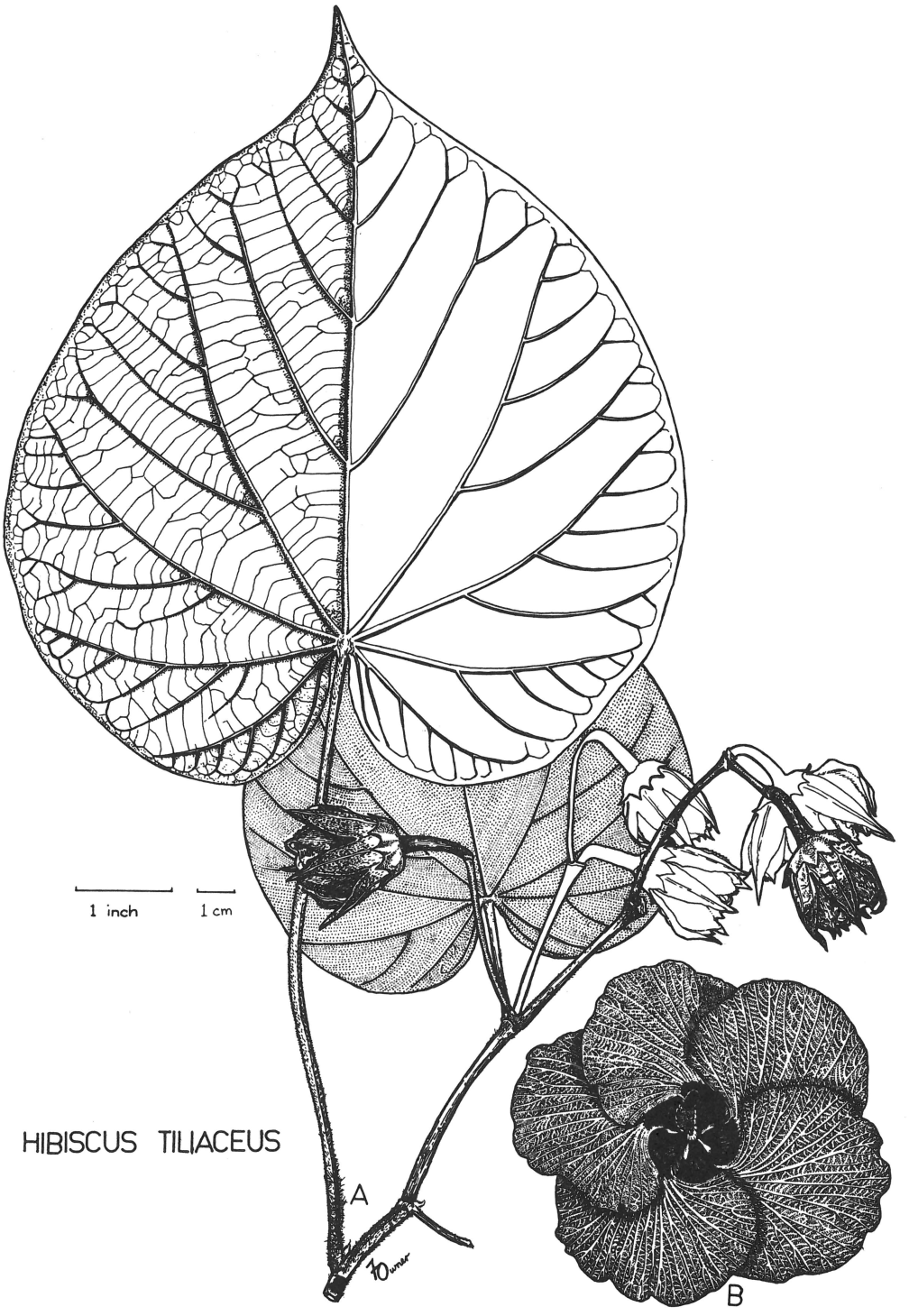
(b) Fruits. 3 x 2 cm (1.25 x 0.75 ins.) covered with fine hairs, surrounded by the calyx cup.

Wood. Appearance. White, sapwood not differentiated from heartwood.
Wood not very hard.

Uses. Used locally as fence posts. Bark is used for manufacture of string and rope; it is a possible pulp wood species.

Sources of possible confusion. Should not be confused with anything else. Included here because it is so common throughout lowland areas. Not an important timber tree.

Distribution. Wide-spread in the tropics and sub-tropics, particularly along the coasts throughout Malesia and the Solomon Islands.



HIBISCUS TILIACEUS

HORSFIELDIA IRYA (Gaertn.) Warb. NUTMEG

Habitat. In secondary and primary lowland forest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 25-28 metres (90 feet) high, d.b.h. 40 cm (15 ins.). Stilt roots and buttresses may be present but they are never very well developed.
Outer bark. Reddish-brown to black, smooth to rough, often striate.
Inner bark. Light reddish-brown.
Watery, pink to red exudate.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, with fine brown hairs underneath, particularly when young. Petiole up to 1.5 cm (0.6 ins.) long; lamina 21-24 x 6.5 cm (c.8-10 x 2.5 ins.), oblong-lanceolate, leathery, apex acute, base more or less rounded.

Inflorescences. Laxly branched panicles up to 15 cm (6 ins.) long, covered with fine brown hairs, usually from defoliate axils.

(a) Flowers. Dioecious, very small, without petals, perianth opening with 2 lobes, female flowers usually slightly stouter than male flowers.

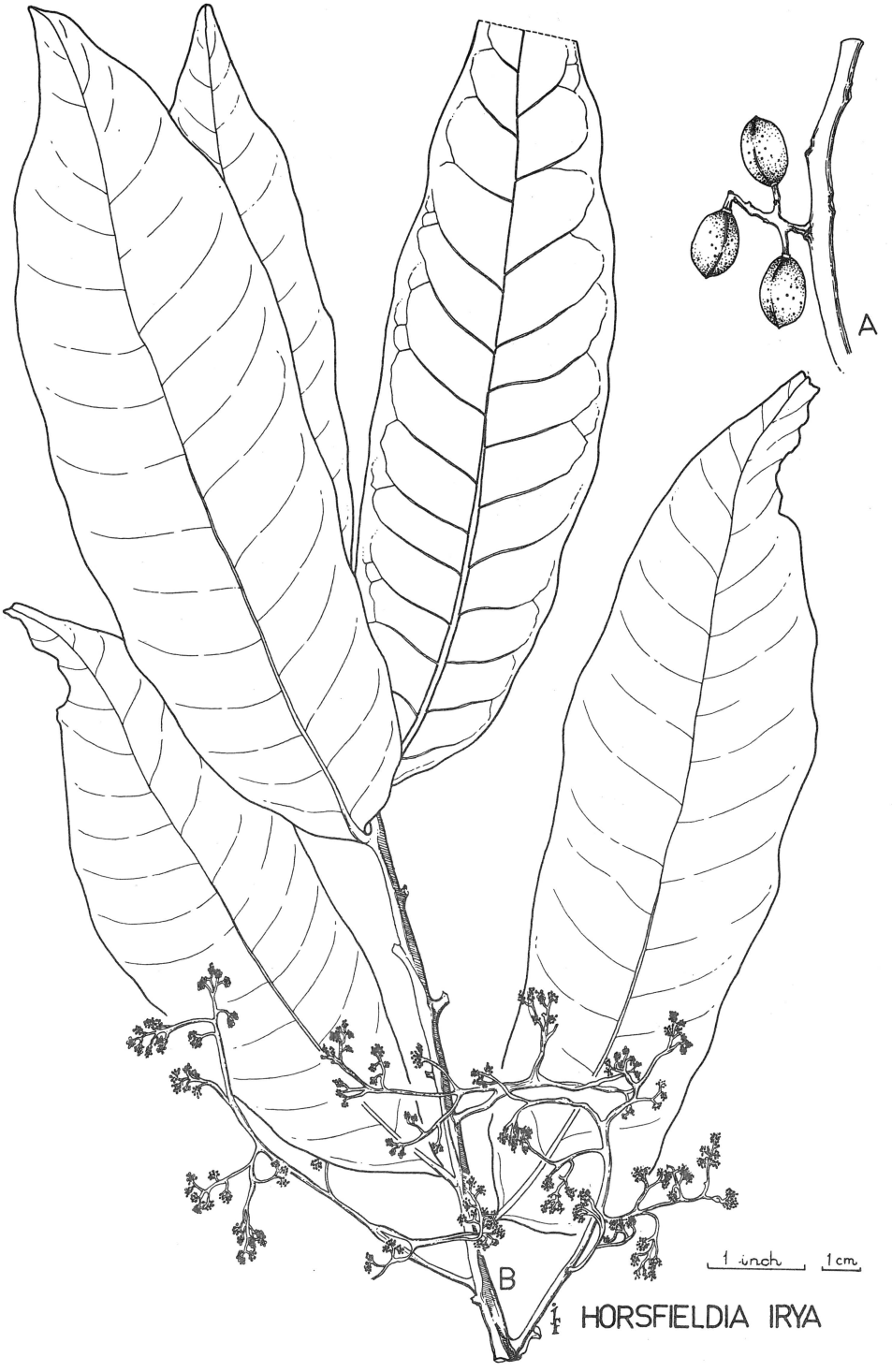
(b) Fruits. Globose or sub-globose c.2 x 1 cm (0.75 x 0.4 ins.), aril orange to red and completely covering the seed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood usually not clearly distinguished from the heartwood; heartwood white to light brown.

Uses. Mouldings and interior finishings; a possible pulp species.

Sources of possible confusion. Could be confused with H. sylvestris when sterile, however, H. sylvestris has much larger fruits and the inflorescence is generally stouter and longer with larger flowers.

Distribution. From India through Malesia to the Solomon Islands.



HORSFIELDIA IRYA

HORSFIELDIA SPICATA (Roxb.) Sincl. NUTMEG

Habitat. In secondary and primary lowland forest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 25 metres (80 feet), d.b.h. 40 cm (15 ins.). Buttresses sometimes present, never well developed.
Outer bark. Reddish-brown to almost black.
Inner bark. Straw to light reddish-brown.
Exudate pink, watery.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, glabrous. Petiole c.0.8 cm (0.3 ins.) long; lamina 25 x 11.5-13 cm (10 x 4.5-5 ins.), elliptic, obovate to obovate elliptic, apex acute, base acute to more or less rounded.

Inflorescences. Panicles borne either in leaf axils or in defoliate axils, 7.5-10 cm (3-4 ins.) long, glabrous or with short brown hairs especially when young.

(a) Flowers. Dioecious, without petals, small, c.2 x 2 mm (c.0.1 x 0.1 ins.), globose, perianth opening with 2 lobes; female flowers slightly larger than male flowers.

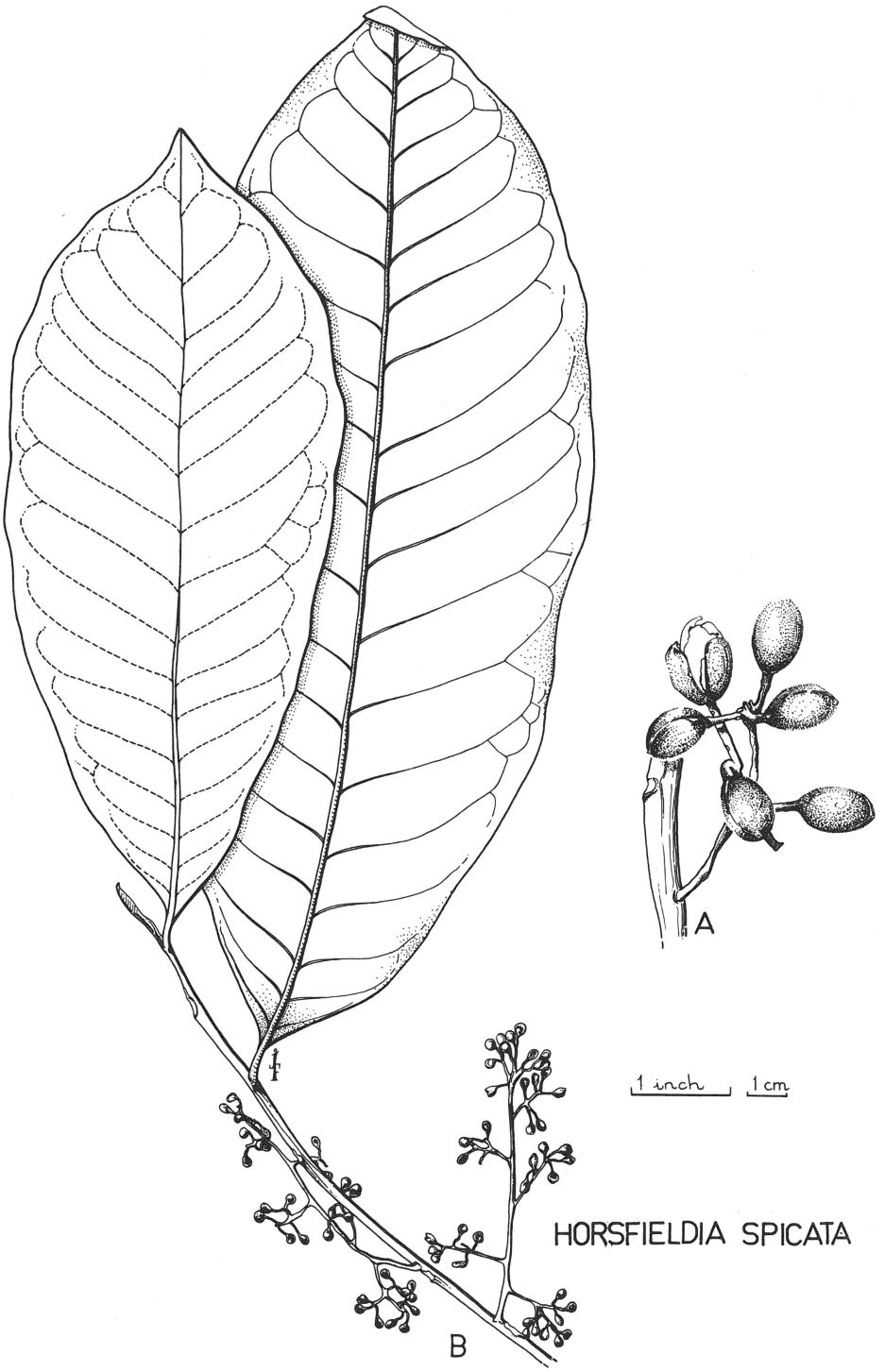
(b) Fruits. Globose or sub-globose, 2 x 1 cm (0.8 x 0.4 ins.), aril orange, completely covering the seed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not clearly defined from heartwood, colour white to light brown.

Uses. Mouldings and interior finishings; a possible pulp species.

Sources of possible confusion. The glabrous, obovate leaves and the shorter, stouter inflorescence distinguish it from H. irya.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.



HORSFIELDIA SPICATA

INTSIA BIJUGA (Colebr.) Kuntze KWILA

Habitat. Tree reaching its main development in swamp forests or behind mangroves, also found on drier slopes and coastal forests up to 914 metres (3,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree with spreading crown, partly or entirely deciduous, up to 40 metres (135 feet) high. Bole up to 23 m (80 feet) with a diameter above buttresses up to 1.2 m (4 feet). Buttresses well developed, up to 4 m (13 feet) high; sometimes prop roots present.
Outer bark. Thin, greyish-brown, brown to greenish-brown, with shallow pock marks; flaking off in thick irregularly round plates.
Inner bark. Yellowish-white, often with whitish or yellowish exudate.

Leaves. Alternate, compound, glabrous. Petiole 1.5-2 cm (c. 0.75 ins.) long; usually 2 pairs of leaflets 15 x 14 cm (6 x 5.5 ins.), leathery, opposite, elliptic to almost round, apex rounded or bluntly acute, base rounded.

Inflorescences.

(a) Flowers. Standard white, 1.8 cm (0.75 ins.) long, slightly longer than the 4 calyx lobes, calyx lobes light green, 1.5 cm long, stamens red, 4.5 cm long.

(b) Fruits. Large flat pod up to 18 x 6 cm (7 x 3 ins.), 1-4 seeded.

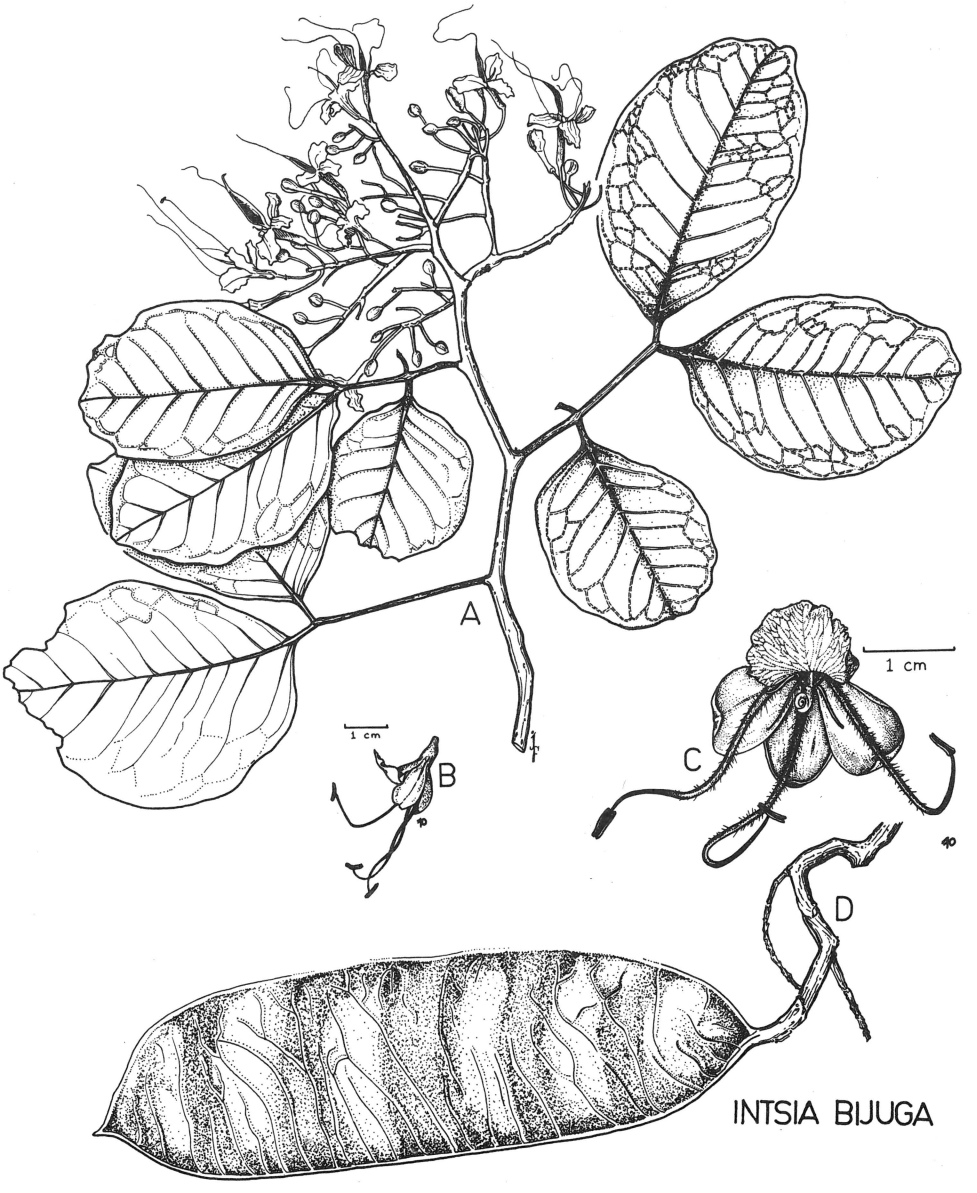
Wood. Appearance. Kwila is a yellowish-brown colour when freshly cut and weathers to a dark brown. The sapwood is 8 cm (c.3.25 ins.) wide, pale yellow in colour and quite distinct from the heartwood. The grain has an intermediate to coarse texture. Slight interlocking or wavy grain sometimes occurs. A zigzag tracery may be seen on back sawn boards. The wood is sometimes lustrous. Freshly cut wood has a characteristic smell which may persist in seasoned timber. The wood has an astringent taste. Silica is absent. When dry the wood exhibits lead coloured flecks and yellow tyloses.

Properties. Density 52 lbs./cu.ft. at 12% M.C.
Strength group 1.

Uses. Heavy construction, flooring, boat building, bridge and wharf construction, posts and poles.

Sources of possible confusion. Unlikely to be confused with any other species except I. palembanica which has from 3 to 7 pairs of leaflets.

Distribution. A wide-spread species occurring from the Mascarene Islands to Polynesia.


A
1 cm
B
1 cm
C
D
INTSIA BIJUGA
1 inch
1 cm

MARANTHES CORYMBOSA Bl.

Habitat. In primary and secondary lowland forest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 40 metres (130 feet), bole 25 m (85 feet), d.b.h. up to 1 m (c.3 feet). Spur rooted up to 1 m (3 feet), buttresses absent.
Outer bark. Light grey, pustular, peeling in irregular flakes c.5 cm (2.0 ins.) square.
Under bark. White with red flakes.
Inner bark. Brownish-red, granular.
The bark has a characteristic sour smell. Exudate watery.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, entire, glabrous. Petiole 4 mm (0.25 ins.) long, with 2 glands at the base of the lamina; lamina 15 x 6.5 cm (6 x 2.5 ins.), lanceolate to elliptic, apex acute, base more or less rounded.

Inflorescences. Many flowered, terminal or upper axillary panicles.

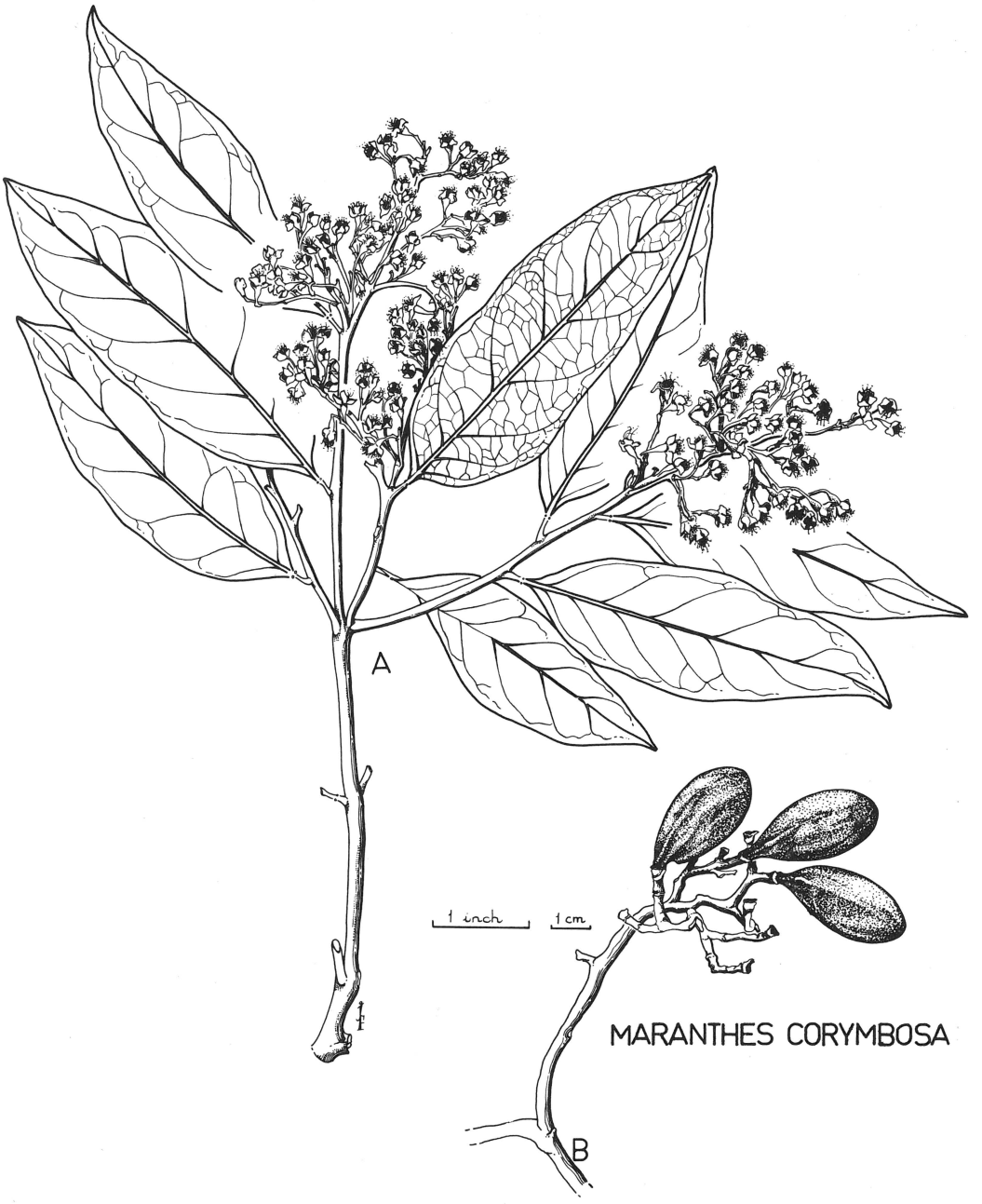
(a) Flowers. Off-white with numerous stamens.

(b) Fruits. Ellipsoid, club-shaped, 2-seeded with the perianth parts persisting at base. Fruits seen 3-4 cm (1.25-1.5 ins.) long, (could be immature).

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood straw with pinkish tinge; heartwood deep red-brown with wavy concentric bands and characteristic large pores. The wood is very hard to axe and not really suitable for sawn timber due to silica in the cells.

Uses. Piles and heavy construction in the round.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Malesia generally.



MARANTHES CORYMBOSA

MYRISTICA FATUA Houtt. var. PAPUANA Mgf. NUTMEG

Habitat. In lowland rainforest, primary and secondary, mostly on ridges but not confined to these areas.

Field Description. Habit. Tree 15.3 metres (50 feet) high, d.b.h. up to 1.0 m (3 feet); stilt roots present.
Outer bark. Dark greyish-brown or greyish-black, slightly rough with longitudinal striations, flaking when old.
Exudate red.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, drooping, dark green, glossy above, lower surface having a thin covering of rust coloured scales which can be easily removed. Petiole 1.0 cm (0.5 ins.) long, lamina 20-25 x 5-6.5 cm (8-10 x 2-2.5 ins.) or slightly more, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, apex bluntly acute, base bluntly tapered into petiole.

Inflorescences. On short woody tubercles in apex of leaves.

(a) Flowers. 6-9 mm (0.25 ins.) long, 3-3.5 mm (0.15 ins.) broad. Female flowers stouter than male flowers.

(b) Fruits. 1-3 in cluster, 2.5-5 cm (1-2 ins.) long, up to 2.5 cm (1 in.) wide, usually with a fine covering of brown hairs but this rubs off easily. Pedicels 0.55-1.3 cm (0.2-0.5 ins.) long. Aril red and laciniate.

Wood. Appearance. Varying from white to light brown, becoming discoloured by sap after cutting. Sapwood not very distinct from heartwood.

Uses. Mouldings, possible pulp species in mixture.

Sources of possible confusion. A variable species particularly in the Solomon Islands. M. fatua var. papuana is very similar to M. fatua var. platyphylla, but this variety has much broader leaves than M. fatua var. papuana.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea and surrounding islands, the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides.



MYRISTICA FATUA VAR. PAPUANA.

MYRISTICA KAJEWSKII A.C. Sm. NUTMEG

Habitat. Primary forest, secondary forest, mostly in well drained positions usually at fairly low altitudes.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 21.5-24.5 metres (70-80 feet) high with stilt roots - buttresses usually small, very often absent.
Outer bark. Dark brown, scaly to smooth.
Inner bark. Reddish-brown with red exudate.

Leaves. Alternate, simple, drooping, glabrous, dark green above, paler below, drying with a characteristic purple tinge. Petiole up to 2-5 cm (up to 2 ins.) long; lamina 35.0-37.5 x 8.5 cm (14-15 x 3.5 ins.), oblong, oblong-lanceolate, apex bluntly acute, base more or less rounded, mid rib sunken above, raised and prominent below.

Inflorescences. Borne in clusters on a short woody tubercle.

(a) Flowers. Large, thick-walled, 5-7 mm (0.25 ins.) long, covered with fine brown hairs.

(b) Fruits. Brown, up to 8.5 cm x 7.0 cm (3.25 x 2.75 ins.), slightly warted appearance. Stalk usually quite thick and short. Seed quite aromatic. Aril is split into broad segments usually a deep orange or red.

Wood. Appearance. Varying from white to light brown. The sapwood is usually not very distinct from the heartwood which is sometimes a mid-brown.

Uses. A possible pulp species, timber probably not of much commercial value otherwise.

Sources of possible confusion. The fruit of this species is quite characteristic as are the large, thick-walled flowers, the leaves dry with a characteristic purplish tinge. This species is very common in the Tonolei area.

Distribution. Throughout the Solomon Islands.



MYRISTICA KAJEWSKII

NEOSCORTECHINIA FORBESII (Hook.f.) C.T. White

Habitat. In primary rainforests on ridges and ridge sides at low altitudes up to 305 metres (1,000 feet).

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 33 metres (110 feet), bole up to 24 m (80 feet), d.b.h. to 1 m (c.3 feet). Crown in middle of forest canopy, not emergent. Bole commonly fluted and channelled up to 6 m (20 feet), buttresses narrow and short. Outer bark. Mottled grey and brown with irregularly shaped shallow depressions where scales have been shed, scales flat, adherent, sometimes papery. Lenticels small and pustular. Inner bark. Fibrous, alternately layered orange and pink. Exudate very slight.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, glabrous, the margin distantly toothed, each tooth tipped by a small gland, there is also a pair of glands at the base of the lamina. Petiole c. 4 cm (1.5 ins.) long; lamina c.15 x 7.5 cm (6 x 3 ins.), apex tapering abruptly to a point, often slightly unequal. Stipules. Small, cadcous.

Inflorescences. In terminal and sub-terminal panicles.

(a) Flowers. Small, greenish-white.

(b) Fruits. Oval, leathery, velvety capsule c.2.5 cm (1.2 ins.) long, splitting open to expose single large seed with bright red aril. Persisting central axis quite characteristic.

Wood. Appearance. Pale yellow-brown. Sapwood not defined from heartwood.

Uses. Mouldings, interior finishings, is a possible pulp species.

Sources of possible confusion. Could be confused with a number of other Euphorbiaceae, e.g. Pimeleodendron and Flacourtiaceae, e.g. Casearia. However, the fruit is distinctive and should help in identification. Fallen leaves superficially resemble Terminalia brassii with the pair of glands of the petiole at the base of the lamina. Leaf shape and presence of indistinct teeth in Neoscortechinia serve to separate it from T. brassii.

Distribution. Known from Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo, Philippines, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands; very common in some areas.



NEOSCORTECHINIA FORBESII

OCTOMELES SUMATRANA Miq. ERIMA

Habitat. Rainforests, primary or secondary, common close to rivers and on flood plain areas, often in uniform stands. Occurs from sea level up to 914 metres (3,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Massive tree up to 75 metres (250 feet) high. Bole up to 40 m (130 feet), diameter above buttresses up to 4 m (13 feet). Branches massive and horizontal. Buttresses massive, up to 15 m (52 feet) high and 5.5 m (18 feet) wide.
Outer bark. Mottled grey and white, fibrous, shallow longitudinal grooves, flaking with thin papery scales but often thick plates.
Inner bark. Creamy-white, rapidly darkening to dark brown. There is a very disagreeable smell in the bark.
Exudate not abundant; colourless.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, glabrous, entire or with a few coarse teeth. Petiole up to 15 cm (6.0 ins.) long, 5 ribbed; lamina up to 30 x 25 cm (12 x 10 ins.), apex acute, base rounded or cordate, nerves often reddish below.

Inflorescences. Long, pendulous spikes 30 cm (12 ins.) long or more.

(a) Flowers. Monoecious, 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long, stamens exserted.

(b) Fruits. Opening by 8 valves up to 1.2 cm (0.4 ins.) long.

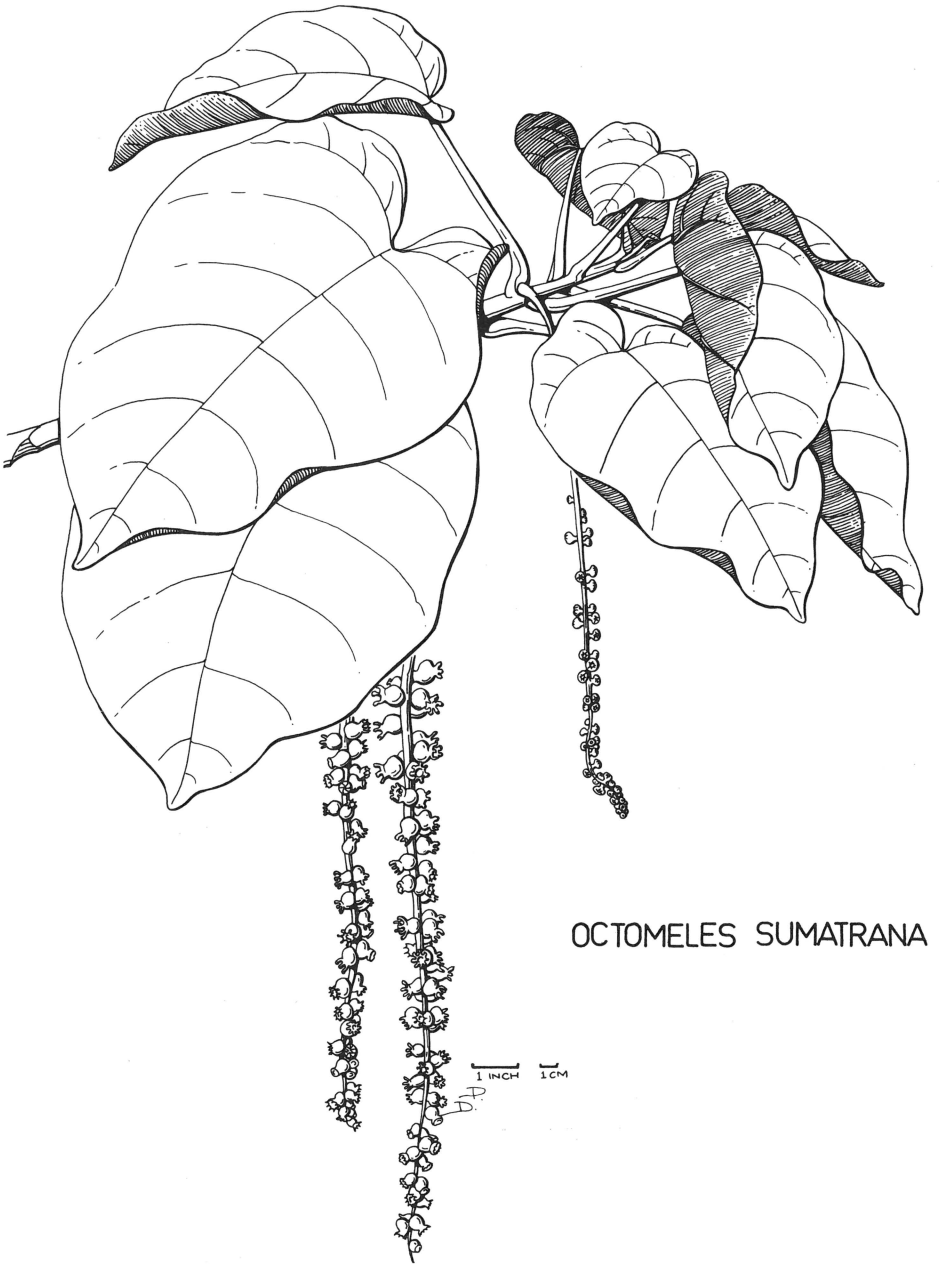
Wood. Appearance. Sapwood is usually clearly defined, 10-15 cm wide, off-white to yellow colour. Heartwood is pale brown, grey or yellow-brown, occasionally with faint purplish tinge. The wood is soft and light, without growth rings. A freshly cut end section is noticeably darker than the longitudinal section. There is a stripe on quarter sawn boards due to marked interlocking grain. Texture moderately coarse to coarse, non lustrous. Silica is absent.

Properties. Average density 22lb./cu.ft. at 12% M.C. Strength group 7-.

Uses. Coffin boards, canoes, peeling for veneer.

Sources of possible confusion. A distinct tree species which should not be confused with any other species except possibly Tetrameles nudiflora.

Distribution. Throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands; Malesia generally.



OCTOMELES SUMATRANA

PALAQUIUM ERYTHROSPERMA Lam

Habitat. Lowland rainforest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 30 metres (100 feet), d.b.h. c.1 m (3 feet), buttresses variable when present.
Outer bark. Smooth, grey to white with shallow fissures.
Inner bark. Pinkish, fibrous, with abundant white sap.

Leaves. Clustered towards tips of twigs, spirally arranged, glabrous. Petiole up to 2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long; lamina c. 23 x 11.5 cm (9 x 4.5 ins.), obovate, apex rounded, base tapering into the petiole, mid rib prominent, sunken above, raised below, 12-15 pairs of lateral nerves prominent below.

Inflorescences. Flowers borne in clusters of 3-4 in axils of leaves.

(a) Flowers. Cream, pedicel 2.5 cm long, sepals c.3 mm long, petals 6-8 mm long.

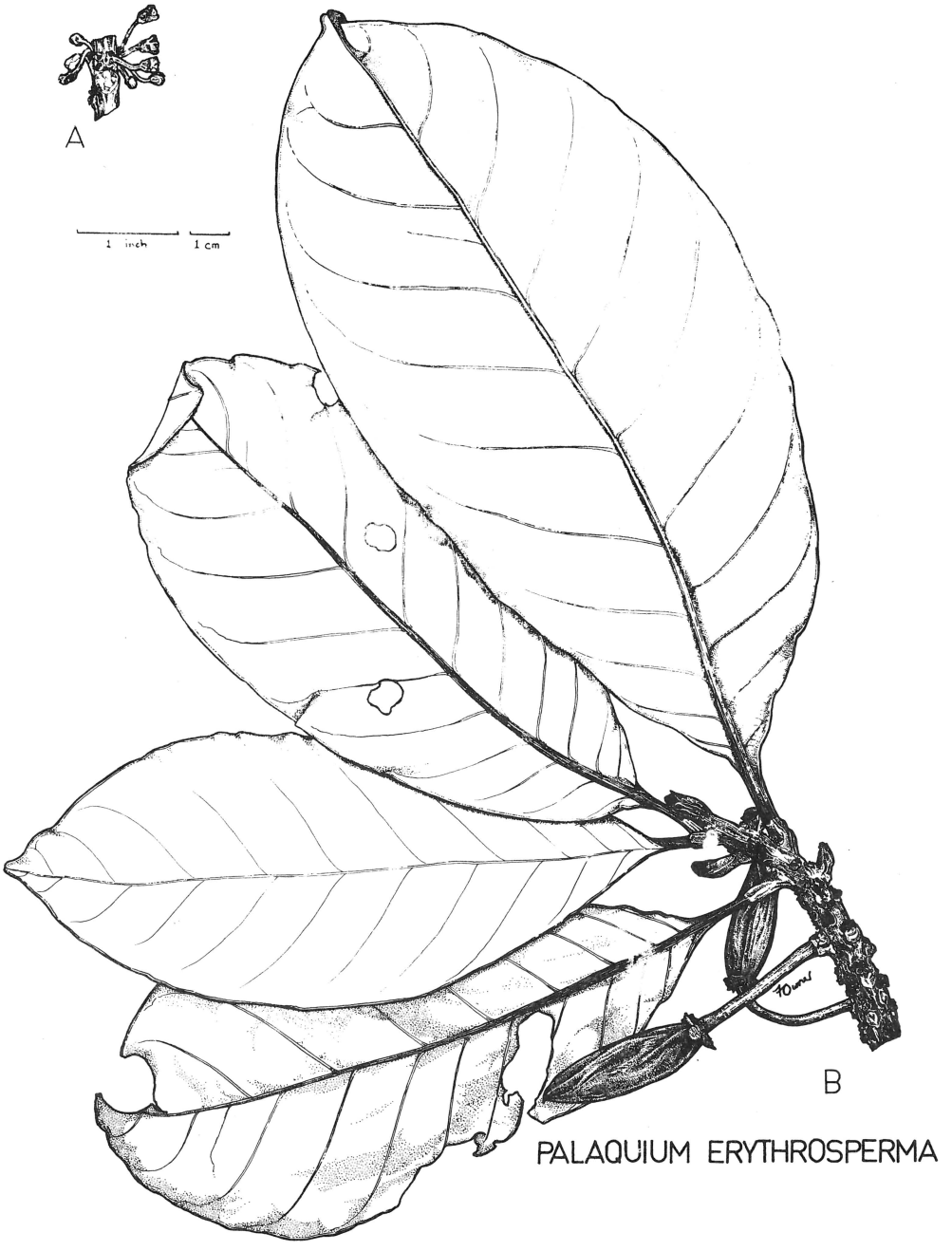
(b) Fruits. 5 x 2.5 x 1.2 cm (2 x 1 x 0.5 ins.), pointed at both ends.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pinkish, heartwood brown, sometimes with a reddish tinge.
Wood is quite hard.

Uses. Light construction, interior finishings, mouldings, boat building.

Sources of possible confusion. It could be confused with other Sapotaceae, but the species can be recognised by the characteristic shape of the fruit and large leaves.

Distribution. The Solomon Islands.



PALAQUIUM ERYTHROSPERMA

PALAQUIUM GALACTOXYLUM (F.v.M.) Lam PENCIL CEDAR

Habitat. Coastal and swamp forest, sometimes on hillsides but generally restricted to low altitudes.

Field Description. Habit. Tall canopy tree up to 40 metres (130 feet), d.b.h. c.1 m (3 feet), buttresses usually present but variable. Crown dense and spreading.
Outer bark. Smooth, slightly fissured, mid-brown, grey; becoming rough and scaly when old.
Inner bark. Pink to brown, fibrous.
Exudate milky, abundant.

Leaves. Clustered towards the ends of the twigs, alternate, simple, glabrous; a rusty maroon colour underneath when young. Petiole about 1.0 cm (0.4 ins.) long; lamina 7.5-10 x 4.5 cm (3.0-4.0 x 1.75 ins.), obovate, apex rounded, sometimes bluntly acute, base tapering into the petiole.

Inflorescences. Flowers borne in clusters along twig in leaf axils.

(a) Flowers. Small, c.0.2 cm (0.1 ins.) across, style up to 0.8 cm (0.4 ins.) long.

(b) Fruits. 2-3.5 x 1.5-2.5 cm (1.5 x 1.0 ins.), 1-2 seeded.

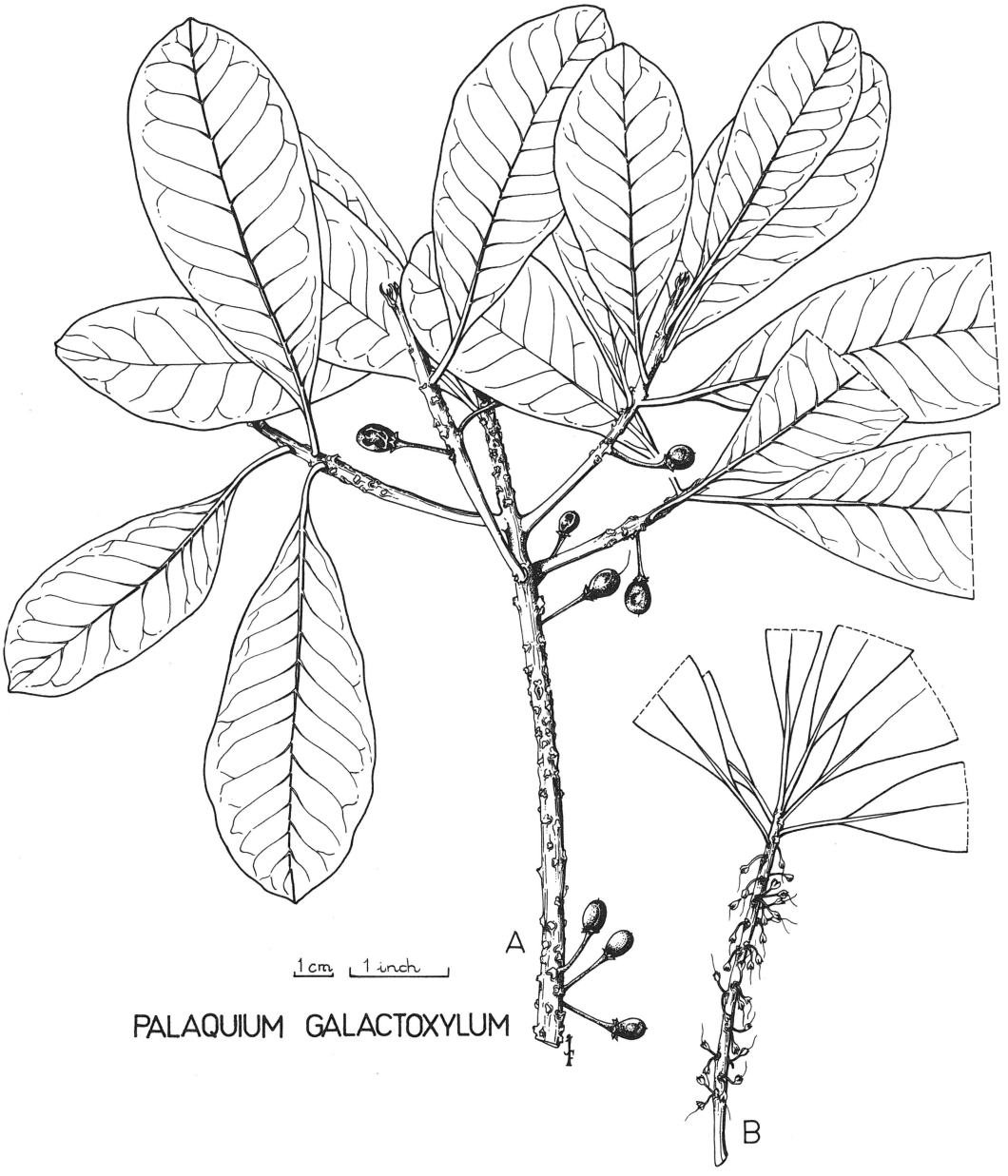
Although flowers are numerous it appears that only a few develop into mature fruits.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood pinkish to pinkish-brown, heartwood brown, usually with a reddish tinge. Wood is quite hard.

Uses. Light construction, boat building, interior finishings, mouldings.

Sources of possible confusion. When sterile, Palaquium could be confused with Burckella and Planchonella. It can, however, be readily distinguished if flowers are present, in that Palaquium has 6 sepals and 6 petals, Burckella 4 sepals and a corolla with 8 lobes, while Planchonella has 5 sepals and 5 petals.

Distribution. Scattered throughout the Solomon Islands, New Guinea and north Queensland.



PALAQUIUM GALACTOXYLUM

PIMELEODENDRON AMBOINICUM Hassk. PIMELEODENDRON

Habitat. In lowland rainforests and on stream banks, up to 305 metres (1,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Medium sized tree to 24 metres (80 feet), bole up to 15 m (50 feet), d.b.h. up to 38 cm (15 ins.). Bole tapering, sometimes fluted, no buttresses; often the bole rises out of the ground with only some butt-swell. Crown deep, dense.
Outer bark. Pale brown to greyish-green to almost white, but usually very dark, with many small lenticels and fine, vertical fissures.
Under bark. Pale green-brown or red and green mottled.
Inner bark. Straw, pinkish-brown or light brown; corky. Exudate sticky, free flowing or in discrete drops, turning yellow on exposure.
Bark on twigs whitish.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, glabrous, margin serrated having small glands in the indentations, also having 2 glands at the base of the lamina. Petiole up to 10 cm (4.0 ins.) long, slender, kneed at top and bottom; lamina up to 30 x 12 cm (12 x 5 ins.). Apex acute, base more or less rounded.
Stipules. Small.

Inflorescences. Axillary or in defoliate axils. Male inflorescence a raceme 4-5 cm (1.5-2.0 ins.) long, in groups of 6-8. Female inflorescence paniculate, stouter and with fewer flowers.

(a) Flowers. Dioecious, small, yellow flushed with pink, sweetly scented, only a few female flowers reaching maturity.

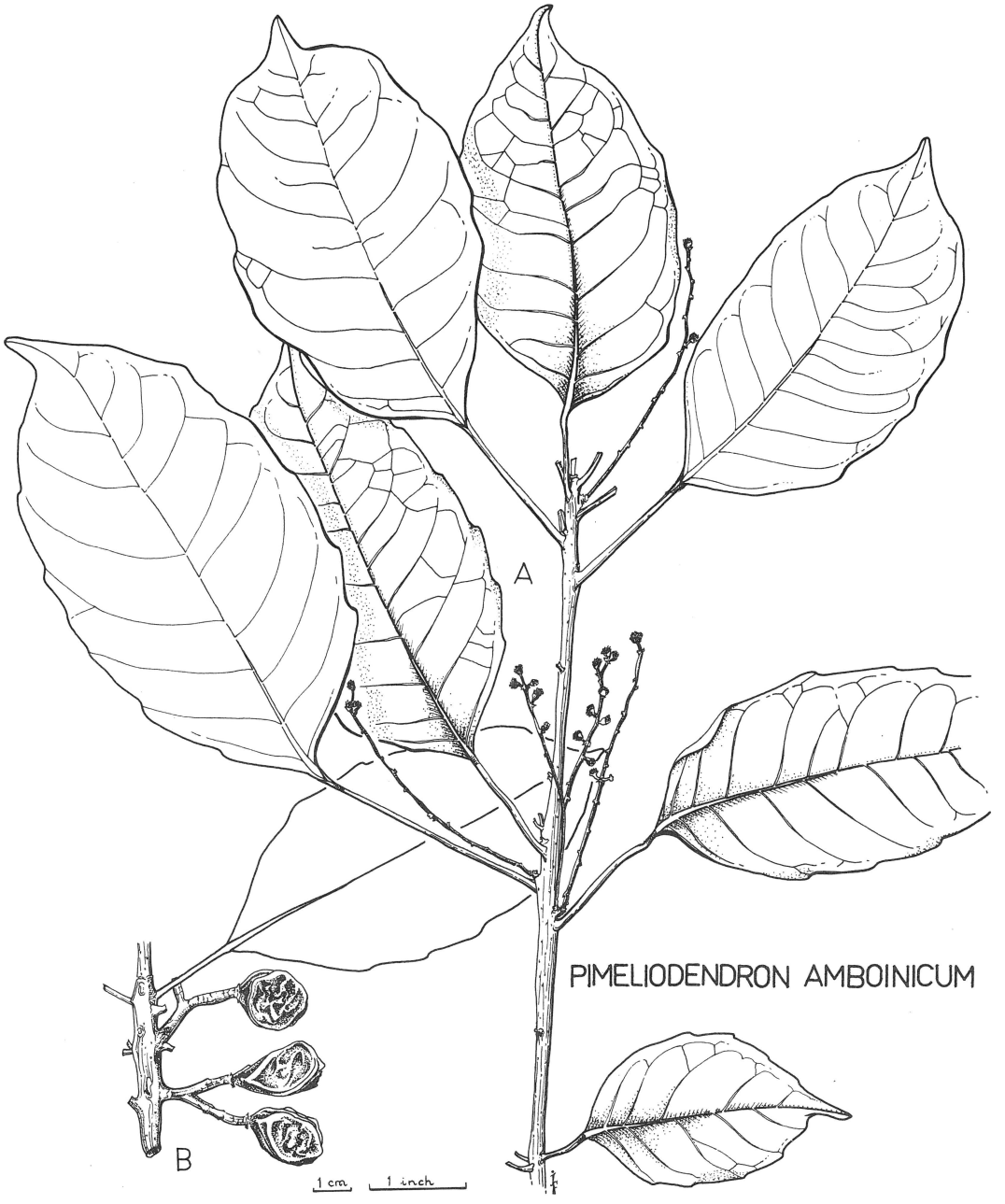
(b) Fruits. A fleshy berry broadly oval, narrowing at apex into a short beak, 1-2.5 cm (1.0 in.) long maturing a dull red containing a single globose seed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood straw-coloured, heartwood yellowish to white.

Uses. Light construction, mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. The sticky exudate from the bark may cause some confusion with Sapotaceae but other characters separate this species.

Distribution. Throughout Moluccas, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.



PIMELIODENDRON AMBOINICUM

PLANCHONELLA OBOVOIDEA Lam PLANCHONELLA

Habitat. Lowland rainforest, coastal and inland, apparently never abundant.

Field Description. Habit. Medium sized tree 30 metres (100 feet) or more. Buttresses present or not; if so, usually not very well developed, plank-like, thick or thin. Abundant milky exudate in most parts of tree.
Outer bark. Brown to grey, fissured vertically, sometimes smooth with small scales.
Inner bark. Reddish to pale brown to straw, sometimes streaky; milky exudate.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, usually glabrous, occasionally young leaves minutely hairy. Petiole 2.5 cm (1.0 ins.) long; lamina 17.5-10 cm (c.7 x 4 ins.), elliptic to obovate, apex round, base bluntly tapered into petiole; usually 11 pairs of lateral nerves, not well defined.

Inflorescences. Flowers borne in groups on the twigs from defoliate axils or in axils of lower leaves.

(a) Flowers. Small, c.1 mm (0.1 in.) across.

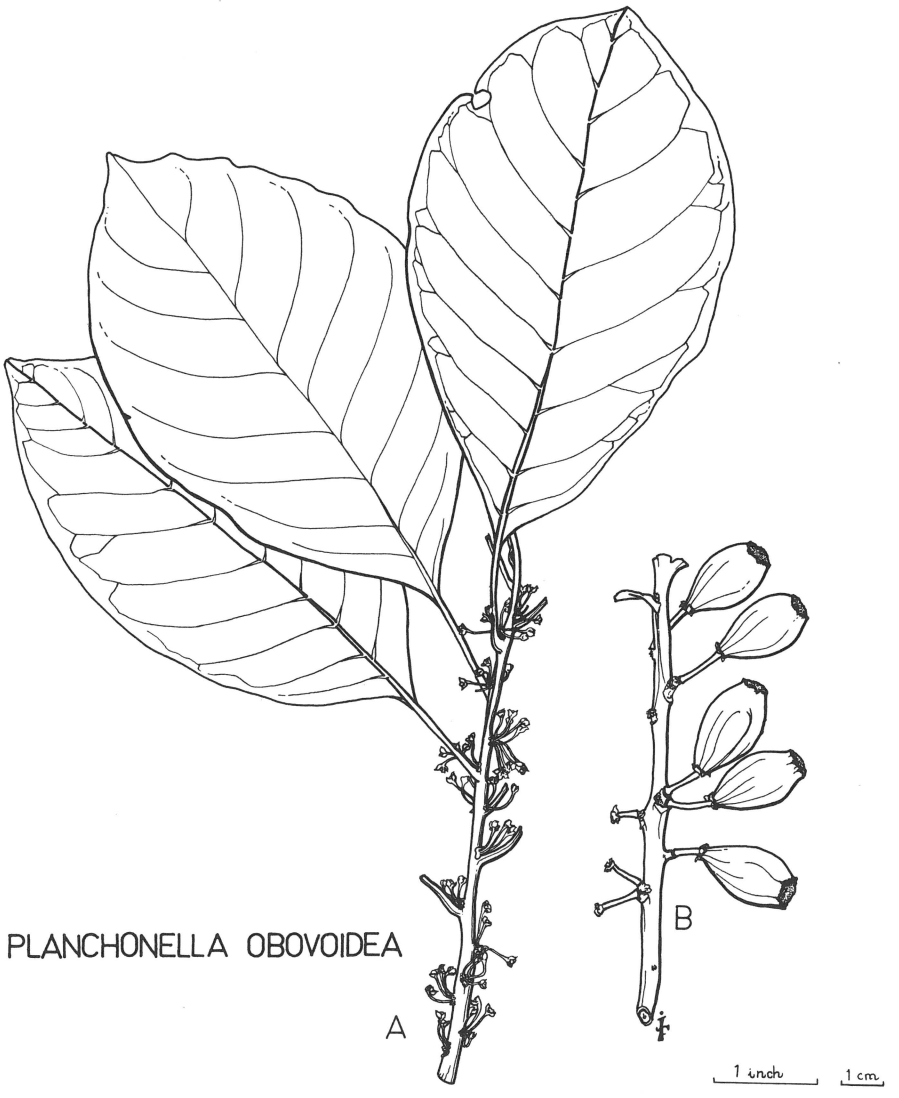
(b) Fruits. Generally only one or two flowers of each group develop into fruit. Stalks up to 1.3 cm (0.5 ins.) long, sepals persistent; fruit about 1.2 cm (0.5 ins.) long, obovoid, with a flat scarred tip.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood white-creamy, heartwood brownish-yellow to straw.

Uses. Light construction.

Sources of possible confusion. Fruit is quite characteristic but without these could be confused with other Sapotaceae.

Distribution. Scattered throughout Malesia, northern Australia, the Solomon Islands and Fiji.


PLANCHONELLA OBOVOIDEA
A
B
1 inch
1 cm

PLANCHONELLA THYRSOIDEA C.T. White

Habitat. Lowland forests, mainly on alluvial soils in river valleys.

Field Description. Habit. Big tree up to 46 metres (150 feet) high, d.b.h. c.1 m (3 feet). Buttresses plank-like up to c. 3 m (9-10 feet).
Outer bark. Dark brown, smooth to scaly with vertical rows of lenticels.
Inner bark. Light brown with dark brown streaks.
Exudate white, sticky, abundant.

Leaves. Clustered towards ends of twigs, spirally arranged, simple, the under surface of the leaf is covered with short dense brown hairs. Petiole up to 1.2 cm (0.5 ins.) long, thick; lamina variable up to 17.5 x 7.5 cm to 50 x 15 cm (11 x 3 to 20 x 6 ins.), obovate, apex rounded, base tapered into petiole.

Inflorescences. Flowers borne in clusters on spikes amongst leaves or below them from defoliate axils.

(a) Flowers. Pale green to creamy-green c.1 mm (0.1 in.) across.

(b) Fruits. Ellipsoidal, up to 7.5 cm (3.0 ins.) long when mature.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood off-white, heartwood light brown to white.

Uses. Light construction.

Sources of possible confusion. Could be confused with large leaved species of Palaquium and some other Sapotaceae, sometimes confused with Campnosperma brevipetiolata, the under surface of the leaf is, however, quite distinctive.

Distribution. Wide-spread throughout the Solomon Islands, is also found on New Britain, New Ireland and Manus Island.


A
B
PLANCHONELLA THYRSOIDEA
1 inch
1 cm

POMETIA PINNATA J.R. & G. Forst. forma PINNATA TAUN

Habitat. In lowland rainforest, on river banks and poorly drained sites.

Field Description. Habit. Forest canopy tree up to 40 metres (130 feet) high and 2.45 m (8 feet) d.b.h. A tall, slender tree, branching heavy, brittle. The bole commonly slightly twisted, sometimes fluted near butt, usually extensively buttressed, buttresses often convoluted. Crown deep, dense, usually with some young reddish leaves. Fallen leaves and leaflets light brown.
Outer bark. Pinkish or orange-fawn, smooth, dippled.
Inner bark. Pink-fawn, firmly fibrous.
Exudate slight, clear, non-sticky.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, pinnate, more or less glabrous, basal pair of leaflets 1.3 (0.5 ins.) clasping the rachis; young leaves reddish. Leaflets c.17.5 x 5 cm (7 x 2 ins.), oblong to lanceolate, apex pointed, base more or less rounded, margin distantly and shallowly toothed.

Inflorescences. Clusters of terminal and sub-terminal panicles, dense, more or less glabrous, 17.5 cm (7 ins.) long, up to 60 cm (24 ins.).

(a) Flowers. Small, yellow-green, regular petals, twice as long as calyx lobes, stamens tinged red.

(b) Fruits. Oval or spherical to 3.5 cm (1.4 ins.) across, green to red to black. In some forms the fleshy aril of the fruit is large and edible.

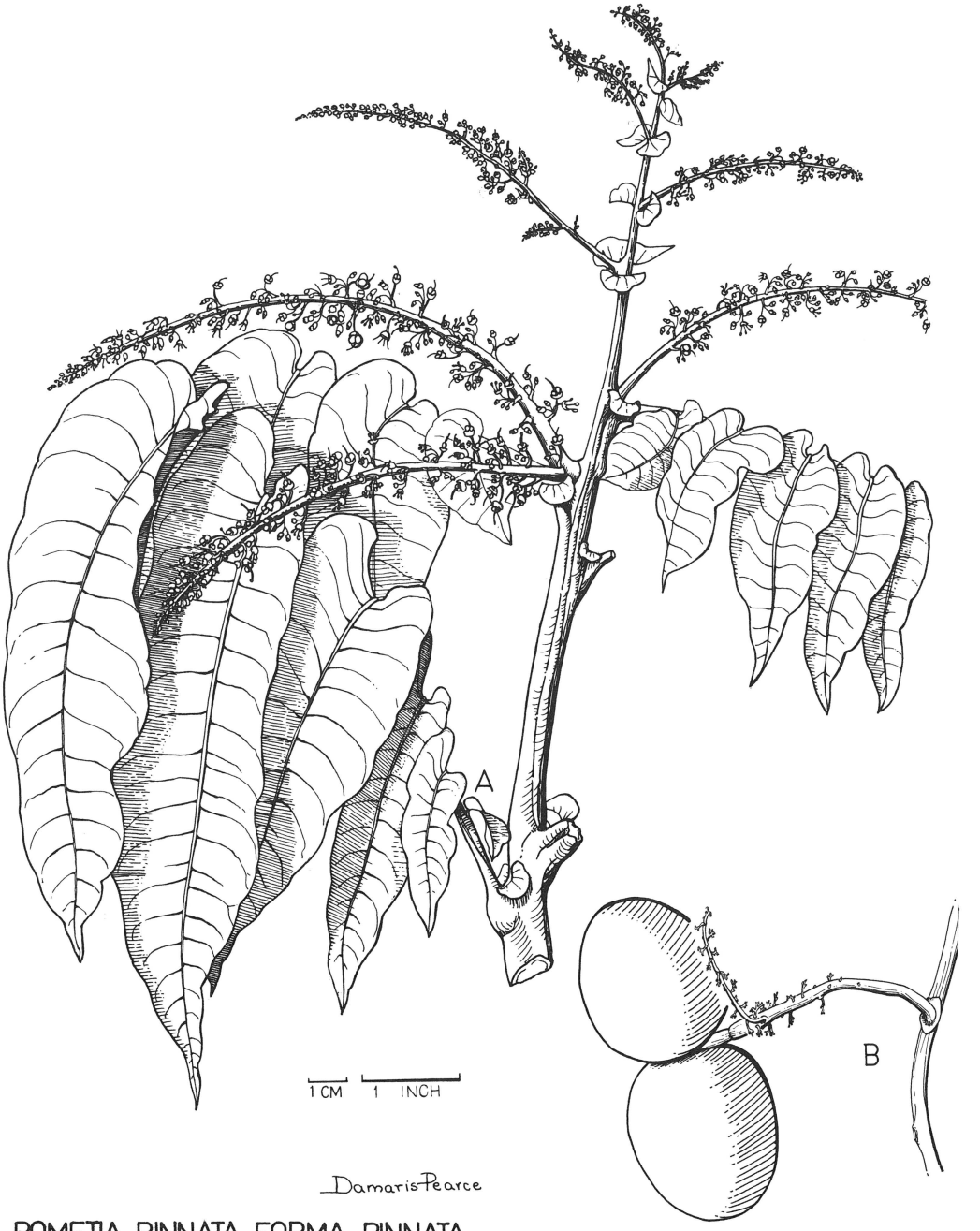
Wood. Appearance. Taun ranges from pale brown through pink-brown to a deep red-brown. The sapwood is pale coloured, between 2.5-5.0 cm (1-2 ins.) wide and not sharply demarcated from the heartwood. Wood shavings will froth when shaken in water. The wood is usually straight-grained, but occasionally it is slightly inter-locked, and has a medium texture. A slight flame figure is sometimes seen on back-sawn boards. It has a slight natural lustre. There is neither taste nor odour. Silica is absent.

Properties. Average density 43 lbs/cu.ft. at 12% M.C.
Strength group 4.

Uses. General construction, veneer, joinery, furniture, mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. This species is wide spread and well known and should not be confused with anything else.

Distribution. Throughout south east Asia, including New Guinea and B.S.I.P. to Samoa.



POMETIA PINNATA FORMA PINNATA

POMETIA PINNATA J.R. & G. Forst. forma TOMENTOSA (Bl.) Jacobs — TAUN

Habitat. In well drained positions on hill slopes and ridges up to 914 to 1,219 metres (3,000 to 4,000 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tall forest canopy tree up to 45 metres (145 feet) high. Bole straight. Buttresses may be present or absent. Crown deep and dense, usually with some young reddish leaves.
Outer bark. Brownish-grey to reddish-brown, shedding in small thick flakes, becoming pock-marked.
Inner bark. Light red-brown.
Exudate slight with a reddish tinge.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, pinnate, leaf rachis up to 1 m (3 feet) long, hairy, with 5-13 leaflets on either side, the basal pair reduced 2 x 1 cm (0.75 x 0.4 ins.), often caducous or reduced to a hairy appendage. Leaflets at least 12-30 x 5-8 cm (5-12 x 2-3.25 ins.), oblong to mostly lanceolate, apex acute, base rounded, under surface hairy particularly the mid-rib and main lateral nerves, margin toothed.

Inflorescences. Slender, somewhat hanging, 20-40 cm (8-16 ins.) long, repeatedly branched, hairy.

(a) Flowers. Petals as long as calyx lobes - more or less hairy. Stamens fairly prominent, tinged with red.

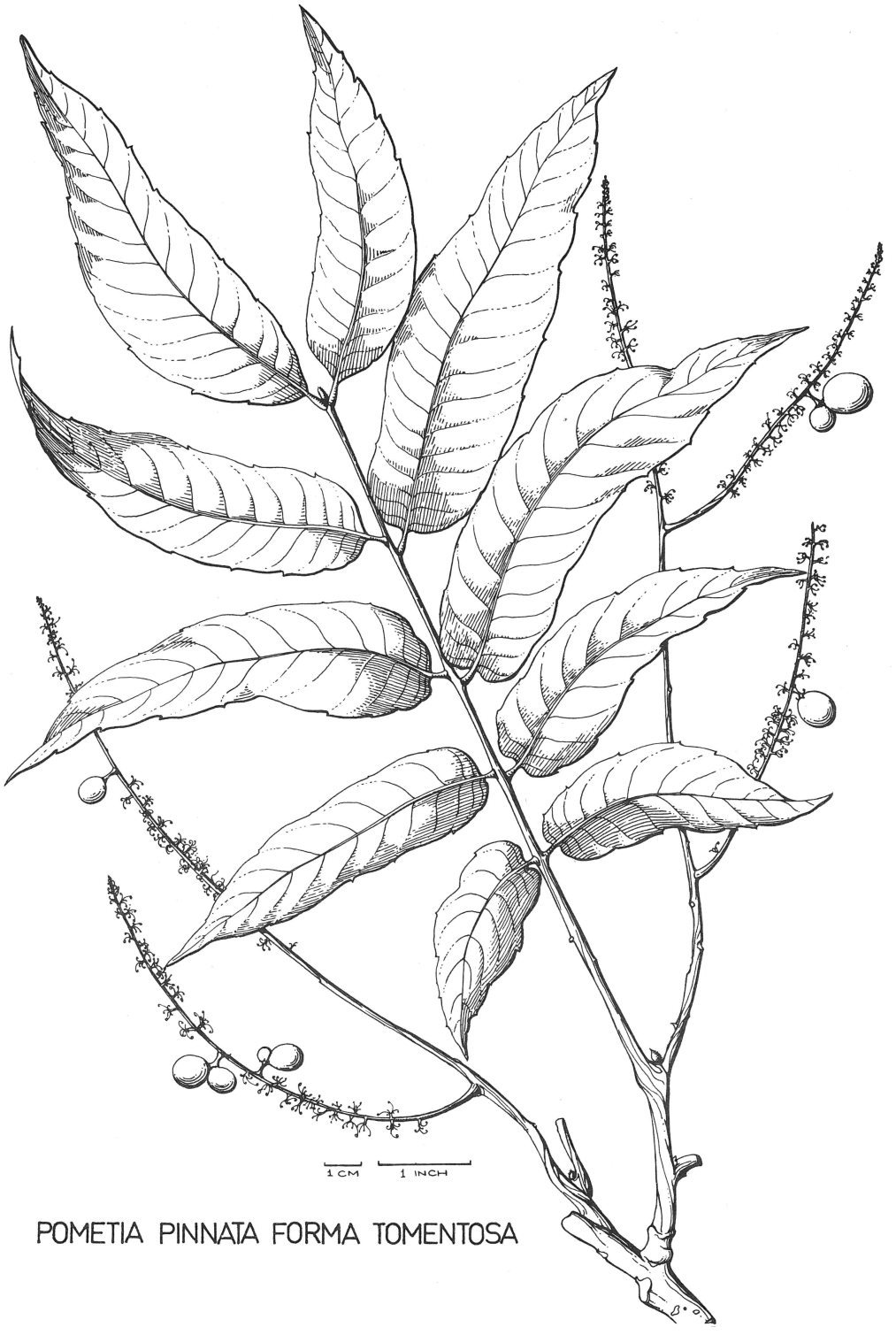
(b) Fruits. 3.25 x 1 cm (1.25 x 0.4 ins.) with a white, fleshy aril.

Wood. Appearance. Properties. See P. pinnata forma pinnata page 158.

Uses. General construction, veneer, joinery, furniture, mouldings, interior finishings.

Sources of possible confusion. As mentioned on page 12 the trade recognises P. tomentosa as a species distinct from P. pinnata. P. pinnata is very variable and rather than consider P. pinnata and P. tomentosa separately, P. tomentosa is treated as a forma of P. pinnata.

Distribution. On ridges throughout mainland New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomon Islands.



POMETIA PINNATA FORMA TOMENTOSA

PTEROCARPUS INDICUS Willd. NEW GUINEA ROSEWOOD

Habitat. Primary rain forests at edge of swamps or creeks in well drained positions, also in beach forests on coral sand; sometimes in secondary regrowth.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 41 metres (135 feet) high, bole up to 17 metres (60 feet), d.b.h. up to 2.5 m (9 feet), bole often twisted and gnarled. Buttresses usually short but known up to 4 m (12 feet), more often spur rooted.
Outer bark. Yellowish or brownish-grey to greenish-brown, brittle, flaking off in thin plates.
Inner bark. Pinkish-straw or cream with reddish veins.
Exudate red, copious.
Partly or entirely deciduous, fairly frequently flowering. All the trees in an area will commence flowering simultaneously on one day. There is a pause and then another flush.

Leaves. Alternate, compound, glabrous. Petiole c.4.5 cm (1.75 ins.) long; 5-11 leaflets up to 10 x 6 cm (4 x 3 ins.), alternate, ovate, apex tapering and acute, base rounded.

Inflorescences. In axillary panicles.

(a) Flowers. Yellow, up to 1 cm (0.4 ins.) long, stalk 0.5 cm (0.2 ins.), with a strong fragrance.

(b) Fruits. Disc-like and indehiscent with a stiff membranous wing, up to 8 cm (3.0 ins.) across, 1-4 seeded. Drying brown and often persisting on the tree for some time.

Wood. Appearance. Heartwood variable in colour ranging from golden-brown to red-brown, whilst some trees produce blood-red timber. The sapwood is white to pale yellow in colour, up to 5 cm thick and sharply demarcated from the heartwood. Growth rings are a characteristic feature of the timber producing a flame like figure on back sawn boards. Quarter sawn boards have a distinct ribbon figure. Ripple marks are conspicuous, and visible to naked eye on the tangetial surface. The timber has a fragrant odour which is persistent, it is lustrous with a fine to moderate texture. The timber is non-siliceous. Shavings and sawdust left standing in water for a period of up to 3 hours will produce a blue fluorescence.

Properties. Density 38 lbs./cu.ft. at 12% M.C.
Strength group 4.

Uses. Furniture, boat building, rifle butts, veneer, flooring, native carvings and specialty uses.

Sources of possible confusion. Unlikely to be confused with any other species, the flat circular fruit and copious red sap are very distinct.

Distribution. Scattered throughout Malesia generally to the Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands.



PTEROCARPUS INDICUS

SLOANEA INSULARIS A.C. Sm.

Habitat. Secondary rainforest and in moist areas in primary rain forest.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to c.33 metres (up to c. 110 feet) high, buttressed or not.
Outer bark. More or less smooth, greyish.
Under bark. Greenish.
Inner bark. Creamy or straw.

Leaves. Leaves opposite, sub-opposite to spirally arranged, glabrous. Petiole 2-3 cm (up to 1.25 ins.) long, thickened at each end; lamina 8-16 x 3-8 cm (3-6.25 x 1.25-3 ins.), more or less elliptic, apex more or less rounded, base usually tapering into the petiole although sometimes slightly rounded at the junction, margins wavy.

Inflorescences. Axillary, amongst or just below the leaves, bearing 1-4 flowers in an irregular manner.

(a) Flowers. Sepals mostly 5, 8-13 x 2-4 mm (c. 0.4 x 0.2 ins.), hairy on both sides, occasionally fused in pairs, the resulting segments irregularly lobed. Petals usually 4-6, 15-22 x 4 - 7 mm (c.0.8 x 0.3 ins.), apex truncate with teeth up to 3 mm long, hairy on both sides. Disc flattened, more or less circular, velvety, 4-5 mm in diameter., 50-60 stamens; ovary hairy, 4-5 mm long, style 10-11 mm long.

(b) Fruits. Short, ovoid or more or less sub-globose, 3.5-5 x 3-4 cm (c.2.0 x 1.5 ins.), usually 4-valved. Three to four seeds with thick waxy arils.

Wood. Appearance. White to deep cream. Sapwood not clearly defined from heartwood.

Uses. Light construction, interior finishings, mouldings.

Sources of possible confusion. So far as is known this is the only species of Sloanea likely to be encountered in the Tonolei area; it should not be confused with anything else when in fruit.

Distribution. New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands.



SLOANEA INSULARIS

TERMINALIA BRASSII Exell

Habitat. Growing in fresh-water swamps, often forming large stands.

Field Description. Habit. Large tree up to 46 metres (150 feet). Flange-buttressed, often with stilt-roots dividing into "fingers" terminally.
Outer bark. Scaly, light brown, coming off spirally in long loose strips, large pustular lenticels arranged in patches.
Inner bark. Light brown to white, stringy, with a smell of grapes.
Under bark. Greenish-brown.

Leaves. Alternate or sub-opposite, simple, glabrous or hairy, scattered along the twigs with no tendency to clumping. Petiole 5-12 mm (0.20-0.5 ins.) usually with prominent glands at junction of lamina and petiole; lamina c.10-15 x 3-6 cm (4-6 x 1.2-2.5 ins.) narrowly oblong to elliptic, apex gradually tapering to a point, base more or less rounded, 20-25 pairs of lateral nerves.

Inflorescences. A terminal or axillary panicle with 2-6 branches 7-14 cm (3.2-5.5 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Yellow-green, flower buds light brown.

(b) Fruits. Usually elliptic, 0-14 x 5-11 mm (0.4-0.6 x 0.3-0.6 ins.), with 2 well developed papery wings and 3 subsidiary flanges or crests, crowned at the apex with the remains of the calyx; golden yellow.

Wood. Appearance. Heartwood straw to pale brown with yellowish tinge; sapwood pale straw, not distinct from heartwood; coarse textured, usually straight grained with little interlock. Growth rings usually indistinct.

Properties. Density - A.D. at 12% 29-37 lb/cu.ft.

Uses. The timber is useful for light construction, mouldings, interior finishings, veneers.

Sources of possible confusion. The spirally stripping bark, buttresses and stilt-roots of this species are very distinctive; it differs from other species of Terminalia in the alternate, scattered leaves, often with petiolar glands, paniculate inflorescence and small papery-winged fruits.

Distribution. Apparently restricted to the Solomon Islands, Bougainville, southern end of New Ireland and the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain.



TERMINALIA BRASSII

TERMINALIA CALAMANSANAI (Blanco) Rolfe

Habitat. Well drained lowland forest, most frequently on ridges.

Field Description. Habit. Tall tree, often emergent, slender for its height, with plank-like buttresses reaching to c.9.4 metres (30 feet). Crown fairly diffuse.
Outer bark. Fawn, finely scaly fissured, scales elongate, adherent and scattered.
Inner bark. Firmly fibrous, yellow, homogeneous.

Leaves. Clustered at the tips of slender twigs, alternate, simple, glabrous, turning vivid orange before falling. Petiole 3-6.5 cm (1.2-2.6 ins.) long, slender; lamina 8.5 - 16 x 3.8 - 8 cm (3.2-6.3 x 1.5-3.2 ins.), obovate, apex broadly rounded or more or less acute to acuminate, base acute, tapering into the petiole.

Inflorescences. In axillary spikes.

(a) Flowers. Numerous, yellowish.

(b) Fruits. Flattened and very broadly winged, much broader than long, 2-5 cm (0.8-2 ins.) wide x 1.2-2.2 cm (0.5-0.8 ins.) long, with a hard, more or less ellipsoid central body and parallel-veined papery wings - the nerves running at right-angles to fruit axis; the fruit is very variable in size and in the extent to which the wings curve forward.

Wood. Appearance. Heartwood straw to yellow-brown, at times with a greenish tinge; sapwood pale straw and ill-defined from the heartwood; texture intermediate to coarse; grain straight to sometimes interlocked; characteristic wavy pale lines in wood.

Properties. Density A.D. at 12% 34.5-41.0 lb./cu.ft.

Sources of possible confusion. Although like nothing else from the New Guinea area when in fruit, a herbarium specimen in flower alone or sterile is sometimes indistinguishable from T. solomonensis or T. megalocarpa.

Distribution. From Borneo, Thailand, northern Malaya, Celebes, Philippines, New Guinea to the Solomon Islands.



TERMINALIA CALAMANSANAI

TERMINALIA CATAPPA L.f.

Habitat. Restricted to areas near the sea shore where it is common.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 38 metres (120 feet),(usually much less), d.b.h. up to 1.8 m (6 feet), larger specimens sometimes buttressed up to 3 m (10 feet); bole straight or, in its normal coastal habitat, more usually twisted; young trees straight, with branches distinctly whorled and held horizontally. The tree is temporarily deciduous.
Outer bark. From grey to brown to red, often with longitudinal grooves.
Inner bark. Brown to reddish.

Leaves. Crowded at the ends of the twigs, alternate, simple, more or less glabrous, leaves turning brilliant red before falling. Petiole short, up to 1.5 cm (0.6 ins.), sometimes slightly hairy; lamina 17.0-29.0 x 10.0-15.0 cm (7.0-12.0 x 4.0-6.0 ins.), broadly obovate, sometimes elliptic - obovate, apex obtuse or acute, usually sub-cordate at base.

Inflorescences. Spike with slender rachis up to 17 cm (7.0 ins.), noticeably thickened in fruit.

(a) Flowers. White or creamy, scented or not, glabrous or shortly hairy outside.

(b) Fruits. More or less ellipsoid, somewhat flattened, usually surrounded (particularly towards the apex by a stiff flange, 5.5-7.0 x 3.0-4.0 cm (2.0-3.0 x 1.3-1.6 ins.), smooth and glabrous when dry; when quite ripe the red flesh sometimes fills out and obscures the flanges.

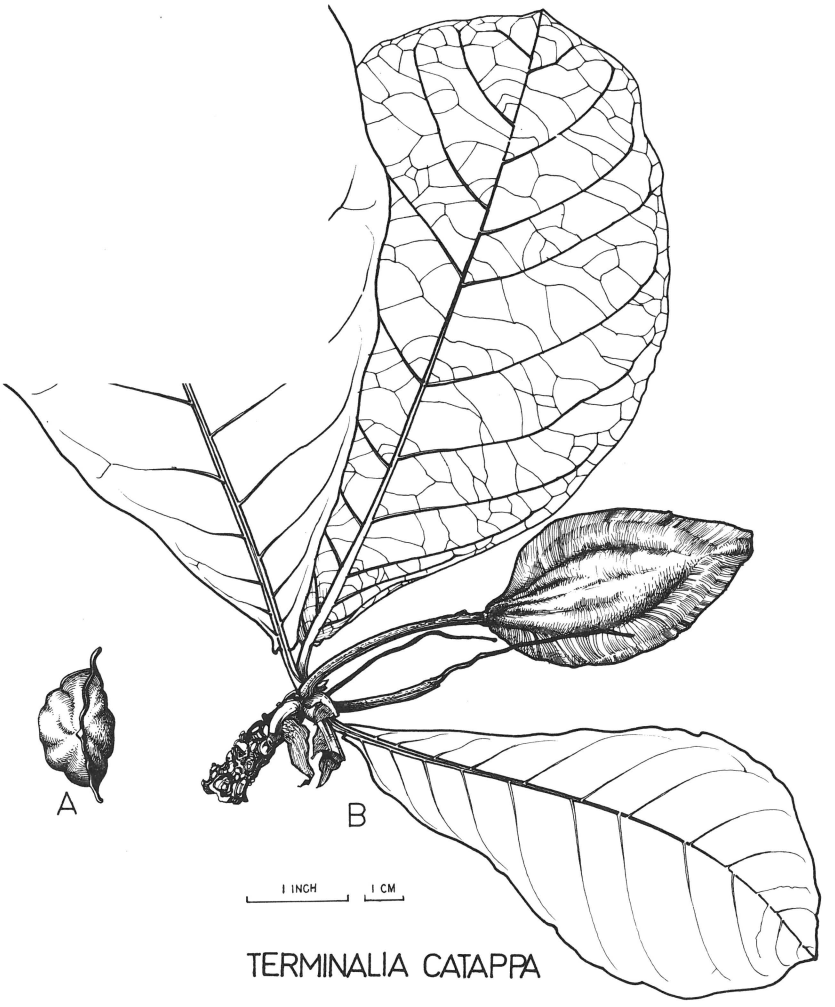
Wood. Appearance. Heartwood brown to red-brown darkening on exposure; sapwood fawn to pale yellowish-brown, not sharply demarcated from the heartwood; intermediate to coarse in texture, generally cross-grained and inter-locked. Growth rings relatively distinct to naked eye. It has one of the denser and harder woods in Terminalia.

Properties. Density A.D. at 12% 38.0-42.1 lb/cu.ft.

Uses. The timber is of some value for furniture, house and boat building but logs are usually too small or twisted to convert to lumber commercially.

Sources of possible confusion. A very distinct tree found on the coast which should not be confused with any other species.

Distribution. Throughout tropical Asia, north Australia and Polynesia; collected from most coastal areas in T.P.N.G. and in the Solomon Islands.



TERMINALIA CATAPPA

TEYSMANNIODENDRON AHERNIANUM (Merr.) Bakh.f.

Habitat. Mainly ridges and ridge sides in lowland forests.

Field Description. Habit. Medium sized tree reaching 25 metres (80 feet), d.b.h. c.1.2 m (4 feet) but occasionally larger. Bole commonly of poor form, being fluted or twisted. Buttresses absent or present and up to 1.2 m (4 feet) high.
Outer bark. Pale muddy brown to grey-brown, smooth, faintly distantly scroll marked, sometimes finely closely fissured, sloughing as small powdery scales.
Inner bark. Hard, biscuit coloured, sometimes laminate.

Leaves. Opposite, trifoliolate, young leaves 5 or even 7 foliate, glabrous. Petiole 6.5 cm (2.5 ins.) long, slender, stouter at either end, leaflets 17.5 x 7.5 cm (7 x 3 ins.), elliptic, apex acute, base acute, petiole c.2.0 cm (0.75 ins.) long.

Inflorescences. In terminal or axillary panicles to 20 cm (8 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Sepals 5 mm (0.2 ins.) long, fused into a conical cup, with golden brown hairs on outside. Petals dull white with a central brown streak outside. One petal longer than others, hooded, stamens 5.

(b) Fruits. Oval, tapering at the base, finely striate, black and shining when ripe, 1-3 cm (0.75-1.25 ins.) long, seated in the persistent calyx.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood fawn, heartwood blackish-brown. Wood is hard and dense.

Uses. General construction, mouldings, etc.

Sources of possible confusion. Sometimes thought to be a species of Vitex but the trifoliolate leaves are characteristic of this species and it should not be confused with anything else.

This species is common in the Tonolei area but was not recorded by the Survey; it could have been misidentified.

Distribution. The Philippines, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.



TEYSMANNIODENDRON AHERNIANUM

TRICHADENIA PHILIPPINENSIS Merr.

Habitat. In primary and late stage secondary rainforest, usually at low altitudes.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 36 metres (120 feet), bole up to 28 m (90 feet), diameter above buttresses up to 1 m (3 feet). Branchlets have large leaf scars. Buttresses, when present, plank-like, up to 2.5 m (7 feet). Crown usually fairly compact.
Outer bark. Light brown to grey with white patches, thick, papery, usually fissured.
Under bark. Pale pink.
Inner bark. Reddish-brown to straw, corky.
Exudate slight and watery.

Leaves. In clusters at the ends of twigs, alternate, simple. Glabrous or with short hairs on the mid-rib and main nerves. Petiole c.8.75 cm (3.5 ins.) long, becoming stouter near the stem; lamina c.23 x 13 cm (9 x 5.2 ins.), oblong, apex bluntly acute, base rounded. The juvenile leaves are bigger and usually are covered with fine brown hairs.
Stipules are present but fall off easily.

Inflorescences. Axillary racemes up to 25 cm (10.0 ins.) long, slightly hairy.

(a) Flowers. Solitary or in groups of 2-3; green-yellow.

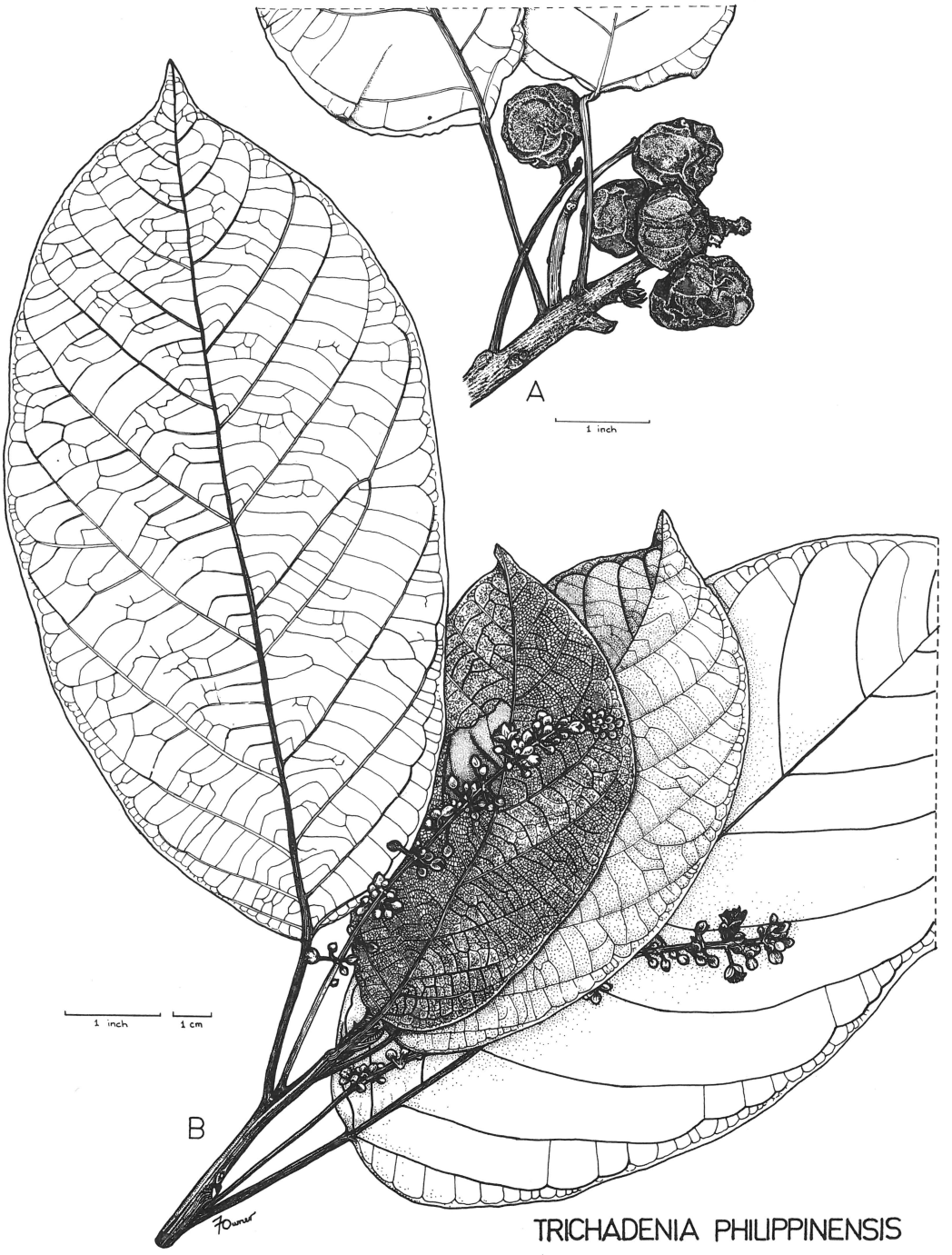
(b) Fruits. Globose to sub-globose, up to 2.5 cm (1.0 in.) across. 1-3 seeded, not opening; seeds with an oily endosperm.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood ill-defined, straw to light brown, heartwood yellowish to light brown.

Uses. General construction, tool handles, turnery.

Sources of possible confusion. In the past it has been confused with Sterculia, some Euphorbiaceae genera and Sloanea (Elaeocarpaceae). However, it is a fairly distinct species and should not be confused with anything else.

Distribution. Wide-spread, but not very common. Throughout the Solomon Islands and New Guinea to Celebes, Philippines and north east Borneo.



TRICHADENIA PHILIPPINENSIS

TRISTIROPSIS ACUTANGULA Radlk.

Habitat. Primary lowland forest, in the Solomon Islands often found near the coast on coral, in New Guinea however, it is found some distance inland.

Field Description. Habit. Big tree reaching 30 metres (100 feet), d.b.h. c.1 m (3 feet), the bole is often twisted and poorly formed, buttresses to 2 m (6 feet) high, sometimes plank-like, crown diffuse, somewhat flattish.
Outer bark. Greyish to mid-brown, showly dippled.
Inner bark. Reddish-brown, flecked with cream
Exudate watery, slight, colourless.

Leaves. Clustered towards the ends of branches, spirally arranged, twice pinnate, glabrous. Rachis c. 10 cm (4.0 ins.) long, kneed at base with 1-3 spirally arranged secondary rachises; petiolule c.0.4 mm (0.2 in.) long, leaflets up to 15.0 x 6.5 cm (6.0 x 2.5 ins.), usually smaller, apex tapered and acute, base asymmetric.

Inflorescences. In open racemes from axils of topmost leaves, up to 26.0 cm (10.0 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Sepals 5, 2.0 mm (0.1 in.) long, pale green, petals 5, 2.0 mm long, white, stamens 10, hairy, ovary conical 1.0-2.0 mm long.

(b) Fruits. 3.0 x 2.5 cm (1.25 x 1.0 ins.), in pendent clusters, 4-angled, and having 4 cavities each containing a single seed.

Wood. Appearance. Sapwood cream, heartwood red-brown.

Uses. Light construction, interior finishings, mouldings,

Sources of possible confusion. Superficially Tristiropsis acutangula resembles some Canarium species but it does not have the stipules that are usually present in Canarium and the fruit is 4 locular, also the leaves are bipinnate.

Distribution. Western part of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.



TRISTIROPSIS ACUTANGULA

VITEX COFASSUS Reinw. NEW GUINEA TEAK

Habitat. Lowlands, in swamp and coastal forests, often associated with Pometia pinnata, up to 1,067 m (3,500 feet) altitude.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 33 metres (110 feet), d.b.h. up to 1 m (3 feet). Usually twisted and gnarled, buttressed or fluted.
Outer bark. Pale brown to pale grey, thin, smooth or fissured, peeling off in papery scales.
Inner bark. Creamy-white streaked with yellow or orange fibres, darkening to dark brown. Exudate slight.
Fallen leaves turning characteristic purplish-black.

Leaves. Opposite, simple, entire, glabrous. Petiole slender, up to 5.0 cm (2.0 ins.) long; lamina up to 18 x 8 cm (7.0 x 3.0 ins.), ovate, elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, apex tapering to a point, base rounded, 10–16 pairs of lateral nerves joined near the margin.

Inflorescences. Flowers in terminal panicles with opposite branches.

(a) Flowers. Small, 0.4 cm (0.2 ins.) long, colour lilac, often flecked with white.

(b) Fruits. Small, hard, round, grey-green to black, up to 1.2 cm (0.6 ins.) across, with 2 seeds; acrid and aromatic.

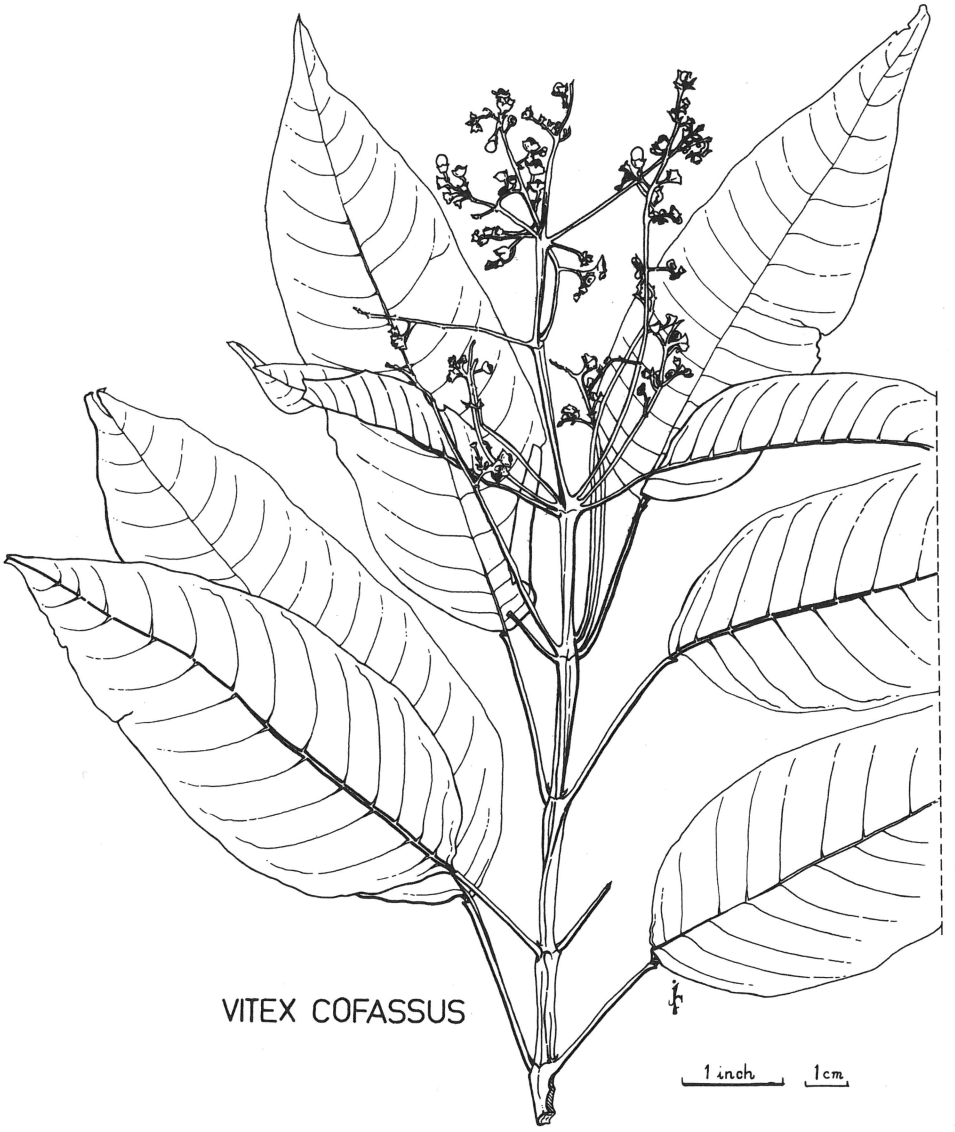
Wood. Appearance. Colour grey, olive to yellow-brown. Texture fine, grain straight, a ribbon grain is common, sometimes with some slight inter-locking. The sapwood is up to 8 cm (3.0 ins.) thick and is slightly paler in colour than the heartwood, though not sharply demarcated. Freshly sawn boards have a leathery odour. Greasy to the touch. Considering its density the wood is easy to cut across the grain. The end grain can be lustrous. The wood is non-siliceous.

Properties. Density 44 lb./cu.ft. at 12% M.C.
Strength group 3.

Uses. The timber is strong, hard, durable and does not warp after cutting. It is used in boat building and has been used for panelling. The poor form restricts its attractiveness to saw millers. It is much used for carvings and drums.

Sources of possible confusion. This species is fairly distinct and is unlikely to be confused with any other. The wood is very similar to that of Viticipremna novaepomeranae (Vitex quinata) which has been cut extensively on New Britain, but that species has a much better form than Vitex cofassus.

Distribution. Moluccas, Micronesia, New Guinea, throughout the Solomon Islands and Bismarck Archipelago.


VITEX COFASSUS
1 inch
1 cm

XANTHOPHYLLUM PAPUANUM Melch.

Habitat. Wide-spread throughout lowland rainforests.

Field Description. Habit. Tree up to 33 metres (110 feet), bole 25 m (80 feet), diameter above buttresses up to 0.7 m (30 ins.). Buttresses up to 4 m (11 feet), bole often fluted higher than this.
Outer bark. Grey-brown, flecked with micro lichens, smooth, with large raised lenticels and fine longitudinal fissures.
Under bark. Yellow-green mottled.
Inner bark. Yellow-brown, hard, but brittle, with a distinct smell.

Leaves. Spirally arranged, simple, glabrous, young leaves with a distinct yellow tinge when seen against sky in the sun. Petiole 8-10 mm (0.3-0.4 ins.) long; lamina 10 x 5 cm (4.0 x 2.0 ins.), ovate or elliptic, lateral nerves curving near the margin and following it for some distance.

Inflorescences. Axillary racemes 7.5-10 cm (3.0-4.0 ins.) long.

(a) Flowers. Borne in groups usually of 2-3; petals white c.5 mm (0.25 ins.) long.

(b) Fruits. 7.5 x 5.0 cm (3.0 x 2.0 ins.) across; seeds irregularly shaped fitting into one another to fill the cavity.

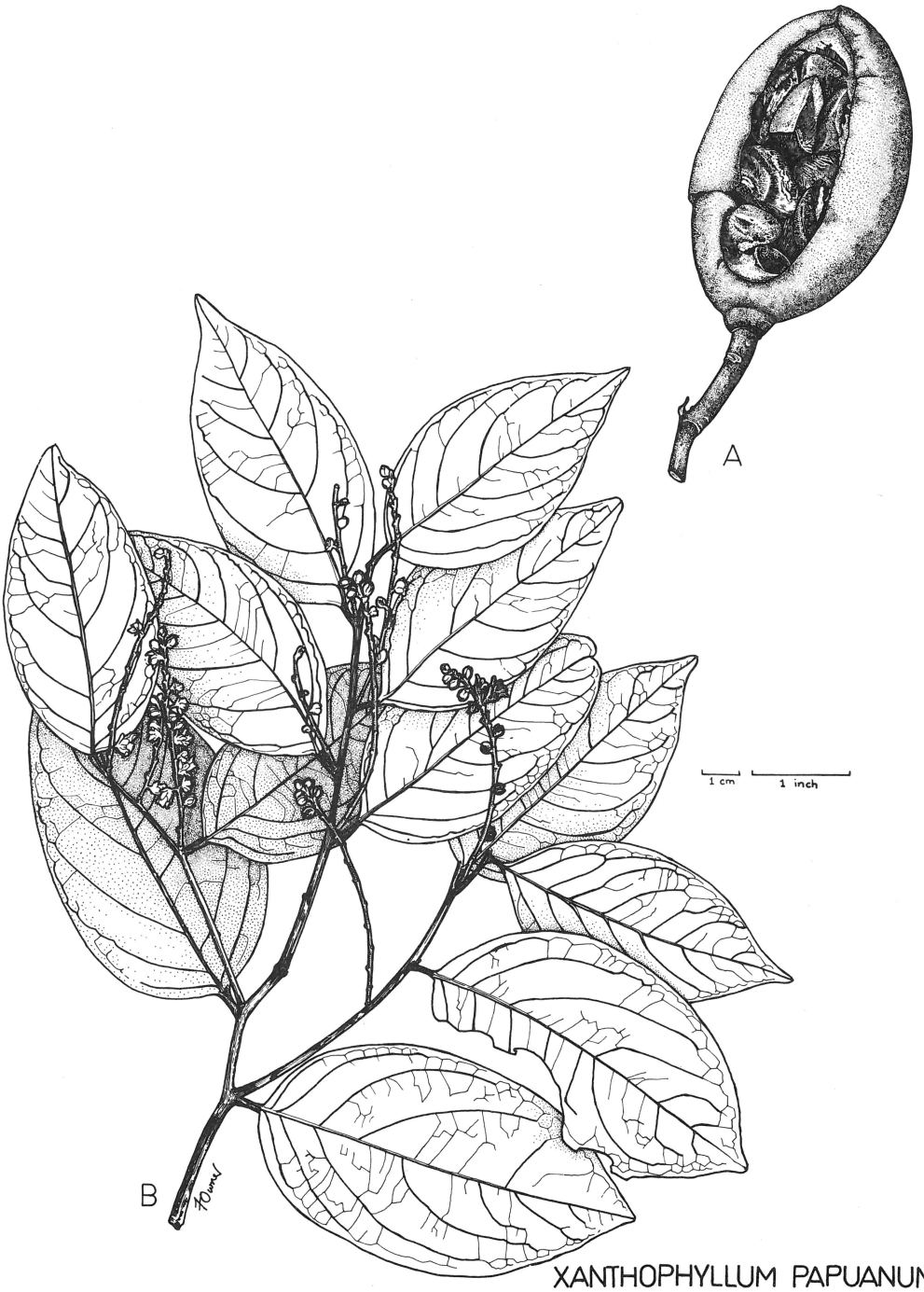
Wood. Appearance. Sapwood not well defined from heartwood; heartwood creamy to yellowish-brown. The wood is hard with large solitary pores.

Uses. Light construction.

Sources of possible confusion. The leaves are quite characteristic in this species as is the brittle yellow bark and should not be confused with anything else.

Distribution. Scattered throughout New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Note. We have no voucher specimen from Bougainville but it is common throughout B.S.I.P. and is also found in New Guinea.



XANTHOPHYLLUM PAPUANUM

GLOSSARY OF BOTANICAL TERMS

Acuminate:	tapering to a drawn-out point.
Anther:	the part of the stamen which produces pollen.
Aril:	an outgrowth of the funicle or seed stalk partly or entirely covering the seed.
Apex:	the tip of an organ.
Axil:	the angle between the petiole and the branch from which it arises.
Bract:	leaf-like structure or scale which subtends an inflorescence or flower.
Calyx:	the sepals collectively.
Carpel:	a single unit of female part of the flower, which may be free or fused to other carpels.
Caducous:	dropping off at an early stage.
Compound:	each leaf is made up of a number of leaflets; the leaflets may look like ordinary leaves but do not have buds in their axils.
Cordate:	heart-shaped - often referring to leaf bases.
Corolla:	the petals collectively.
Corymb:	a flat topped inflorescence whose flower stalks are attached at different levels on the stem.
Cyme:	usually branched inflorescences in which flowers terminate the growth of the axes.
Deciduous:	falling seasonally.
Decussate:	in pairs alternately at right angles.
Dehiscence:	the way in which the wall of a mature organ breaks to allow the contents to escape.
Dioecious:	having unisexual flowers borne on different trees.
Defoliate axil:	axil from which the leaf has fallen.
Elliptic:	oval, widest in the middle.
Filament:	the stalk of the stamen on which the anther is borne.
Glabrous:	without hairs.
Globose:	spherical or nearly so.
Indehiscent:	not opening at maturity.
Lamina:	leaf blade.

Lanceolate:	much longer than broad, widest near the base.
Lenticels:	corky spots on young bark particularly.
Monoecious:	having unisexual flowers of which both male and female flowers are borne on the same plant.
Obovate:	egg-shaped, broadest near the apex.
Obtuse:	blunt or rounded at the apex.
Ovate:	egg-shaped, broadest near the base.
Ovoid:	egg-shaped, used only for solid objects like fruits.
Panicle:	a much branched racemose inflorescence.
Pedicel:	the stalk of each single flower.
Peduncle:	the stalk of an inflorescence.
Perianth:	the calyx and corolla collectively, especially when they have a similar structure.
Petiole:	the stalk of a leaf.
Petiolule:	the stalk of a leaflet.
Pinnate leaf:	a compound leaf whose leaflets are arranged on opposite sides of a common rachis.
Pubescent:	covered with soft hair.
Raceme:	an inflorescence of stalked flowers with the youngest flowers nearest the apex.
Rachis:	the main stem of a compound leaf or an inflorescence.
Serrate:	toothed, the teeth pointing forward.
Spike:	a raceme in which the flowers are without pedicels.
Stipules:	leaf-like structures, sometimes very small, occurring at the base of the petiole, usually in pairs; absent in many species.
Tepals:	used for perianth parts when the sepals and petals look the same.
Tomentose:	covered with closely matted hairs.
Trifoliolate:	having three leaflets.
Umbel:	an inflorescence in which all the pedicels arise at the tip of the peduncle and the flowers lie at the same level.

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APPENDIX 1

LIST OF NAMES TYPIFIED BY BOUGAINVILLE SPECIMENS

Aceratium insulare A.C. Sm. (1944) Kaj. 2189 (type).
Acianthus vulcanicus Schodde (1967) S. & C. 3889 (type).
Actinodaphne solomonense Allen (1942) Kaj. 1889 (type).
Agatea salomonensis Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 2039 (type).
Aglaia nudibacca C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4414 (type).
Aglaia rechingerae C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4067 (type).
Albizia melanesica Fosb. (1965) Kaj. 2143 (type).
Alpinia rechingeri Gagnep. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4840 (syntype).
Alsodeia salomonensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 4668 (syntype).
Amoora salomoniensis C.DC. in Engler (1886) Naumann s.n. (type).
Areca novo-hibernica Becc. var. solomonensis Burret (1936) Kaj. 1908 (syntype).
Areca rechingeriana Becc. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 3992 (syntype).
Astronidium insulare Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 1999 (type).
Astronidium salomonense Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 1703 (type).
Astronidium sessiliformis Merr. & Perry (1943) Wat./Yale 193 (type).

Barringtonia bougainvilleana Kunth (1939) Kaj. 2268 (type).
Barringtonia salomonensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 4787 (type).
Belliolum burttianum A.C. Sm. (1942) Kaj. 1680 (type).
Belliolum haplopus (B.L. Burtt) A.C. Sm. (1942) Wat./Yale 90 (type).
Belliolum kajewskii A.C. Sm. (1942) Kaj. 2099 (type).
Bleekeria solomonensis Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 1859 (type).
Bubbia haplopus B.L. Burtt (1936) Wat./Yale 90 (type).
Buchanania solomonensis Merr. & Perry (1941) Kaj. 1873 (type).

Calophyllum kajewskii A.C. Sm. (1941) Kaj. 2024 (type).
Calycosia kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1946) Kaj. 1693 (type).
Canarium salomonense B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 725-B (type).
Carex bukaensis Palla in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4047 (syntype).
Celtis salomonensis Rech. (1913) Rech. 4747 (syntype).
Cinnamomum solomonense Allen (1942) Kaj. 1815 (type).
Coronanthera grandis Gillett (1967) Kaj. 1749 (type).
Cupaniopsis kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1940) Kaj. 1781 (type).
Cryptocarya globosa Allen (1942) Kaj. 1784 (type).
Cryptocarya kajewskii Allen (1942) Kaj. 1676 (type).
Cryptocarya scaleriformis Allen (1942) Kaj. 2204 (type).
Cryptocarya umbonata Allen (1942) Kaj. 1695 (type).
Cyrtandra filibracteata B.L. Burtt (1936) Wat. 132-B (type).

Dendrobium kietanense Schltr. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 7824 (syntype).
Dendrobium rechingerorum Schltr. in Rech. (1913) Rech 3852, 4990 (syntypes).

Dendrobium solomonense Schltr. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 3563 (syntype).
Dendromyza salomonia Danser (1955) Kaj. 1672 (type).
Derris salomonensis Thoth (1970) Kaj. 2290 (type).
Dillenia ingens B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 510-B (type).
Dillenia insignis (A.C. Sm.) Hoogl. (1952) Kaj. 1740 (type).

Elaeocarpus polyandrus A.C. Sm. (1944) Kaj. 1866 (type).
Elatostema calophyllum Rech. (1912) Rech. 4684 (type).
Elatostema kietanum Rech. (1912) Rech. 4644, 4773 (syntypes).
Elatostema kupeiense Perry (1951) Kaj. 1696 (type).
Endiandra solomonensis Allen (1942) Kaj. 2109 (type).
Erechtites bukaensis Rech. & Muschler in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4034, 4044 (syntypes).
Eugenia onesima (Merr. & Perry) Whitmore (1967) Kaj. 2043 (type).
Eugenia salomonica C.T. White (1951) Kaj. 1574 (type).

Fagara megistophylla B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 344-B (type).
Ficus bougainvillei Rech. (1912) Rech. 3903, 4671, 4387 (syntypes).
Ficus bukaensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 4363 (syntype).
Ficus indigofera Rech. (1912) Rech. 4618, 4701 (syntype).
Ficus kietana Rech. (1912) Rech. 4688 (syntype).
Ficus krausseana Rech. (1912) Rech. 4718 (syntype).
Ficus salomonensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 4100 (syntype).
Finschia waterhousiana B.L. Burtt (1936) Wat./Yale 127 (type).
Freycinetia membranacea Merr. & Perry (1939) Wat./Yale 168 (type).

Garcinia platyphylla A.C. Sm. (1941) Wat./Yale 108 (type).
Garcinia scaphopetalum B.L. Burtt (1936) Wat./Yale 183 (type).
Gironniera retinervia Merr. & Perry (1939) Kaj. 1646 (type).

Heterospathe kajewskii Burret (1936) Kaj. 1754 (type).
Heterospathe ramulosa Burret (1936) Wat./Yale 131 (type).
Horsfieldia solomonensis A.C. Sm. (1941) Kaj. 1549 (type).
Hoya naumanii Schltr. (1908) Naumann (s.n.) (Type).
Hydnophytum hahlii Rech. (1912) Rech. 3552 (type).
Hydnophytum kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 1716 (type).
Hydnophytum longipes Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 1571 (type).

Ixora bougainvilliae Brem. (1939) Kaj. 1993 (type).

Kajewskiella trichantha Merr. & Perry (1947) Kaj. 1734 (type).
Kingiodendron micranthum B.L. Burtt (1936) Wat. 812-B (type).

Laportea mirabilis Rech. (1913) Rech. 4940 (syntype).
Laportea rechingeri Winkl. (1922) Rech. 4794 (syntype).
Laportea salomonensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 3891 (syntype).
Leea tetramera B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 78-B (type).
Leucosyke australis Unruh (1943) Kaj. 1634 (syntype).
Leucosyke salomonense Unruh (1943) Kaj. 1601 (syntype); Rech. 3866, 3934 (syntypes).

Licuala naumanii Burret (1936) Naumann (s.n.) (syntype).
Linociera hahlii Rech. (1912) Rech. 4875, 4913 (syntypes).
Litsea whiteana Allen (1942) Kaj. 2034 (type).

Mallotus kietanus Rech. (1913) Rech. 4728, 4663 (syntypes).
Maoutia salomonensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 4722 (syntype).
Mearnsia salomonensis C.T. White (1951) Kaj. 2067 (type).
Medinilla calliantha Merr. & Perry var. bella Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 2504 (type of var.).
Medinilla kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 1633 (type).
Medinilla lancifolia Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 1699 (type).
Medinilla lauraluensis Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 2061 (type).
Medinilla pubiflora Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 1564 (type).
Medinilla sessilis Merr. & Perry (1943) Kaj. 2033 (type).
Melicope burttiana B.C. Stone (1962) Wat. 227-B (type).
Melicope grandifolia B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 227-B (type).
Metroxylon bougainvillense Becc. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4878 (syntype).
Morinda salomonensis Engl. (1886) Naumann (s.n.) (type).
Mucuna brachycarpa Rech. (1913) Rech. 4807 (type).
Musa erecta Simm. (1953) ICTA (Trinidad) Introduction 200, 201, 203 (syntypes).
Myristica cerifera A.C. Sm. (1941) Kaj. 1827 (type).
Myristica platyphylla A.C. Sm. (1941) Kaj. 1916 (type).

Neonauclea cardiophylla Merr. & Perry (1944) Wat./Yale 25-B (type).

Ophiorrhiza calliantha Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 1957 (type).
Ophiorrhiza leptophylla Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 2035 (type).
Ophiorrhiza straminea Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 1729 (type).
Ophiorrhiza trichoclada Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 1778 (type).

Palaquium erythrospermum Lam (1942) Kaj. 1903 (type).
Pandanus buinensis Merr. & Perry (1939) Kaj. 2303 (type).
Pandanus fastosus B.C. Stone (in ed.) C. & S. 347 (type).
Pandanus kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1939) Kaj. 1757 (type).
Pandanus rechingeri Martelli in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4385, 4998 (syntypes).
Pentaspadon minutiflora B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 666-B (type).
Piper erectum C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4367, 4908 (syntypes).
Piper globulantherum C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4700, 4711 (syntypes).
Piper kietanum C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4391, 4439, 4797 (syntypes).
Piper pubirhache C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4397, 4682 (syntypes).
Piper sclerophloeum C.DC. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4387 (syntype).
Plerandra solomonensis W.R. Philipson (1951) Kaj. 1653 (type).
Polyscias verticillata B.C. Stone (1966) Wat./Yale 74 (type).
Psychotria axilliflora Merr. & Perry (1946) Kaj. 2018 (type).
Psychotria kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1946) Kaj. 1652, 1707 (types).

Psychotria tenuipes Merr. & Perry (1946) Kaj. 1708 (type).
Psychotria trichostoma Merr. & Perry var. macrophylla Merr. & Perry (1946) Kaj. 2203 (type of var.).
Ptychosperma kajewskii Burret (1936) Kaj. 2221 (type).
Ptychosperma multiramosum Burret (1936) Wat./Yale 132 (type).
Ptychosperma pachycarpum Burret (1936) Wat. 308-B (type).

Rhododendron loranthiflorum Sleum. (1935) Kaj. 2045 (type).
Rhododendron luraluense Sleum. (1935) Kaj. 2064 (type).

Saurauia kajewskii A.C. Sm. (1941) Kaj. 1726 (type).
Saurauia purgens B.L. Burtt (1936) Wat./Yale 33 (type).
Schefflera bougainvilleana Harms (1942) Wat. 163-B (type).
Selaginella rechingeri Hier. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4666, 4715 (syntypes).
Sloanea insularis A.C. Sm. (1944) Kaj. 2127 (type).
Spiraeanthemum kajewskii Perry (1949) Kaj. 1700 (type).
Stephania salomonum Diels in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4803 (type).
Sterculia multinerva Rech. (1912) Rech. 4863 (syntype).
Syzygium kietanum Rech. (1912) Rech. 4704 (syntype).
Syzygium onesimum Merr. & Perry (1942) Kaj. 2043 (type).
Syzygium papuasicum Merr. & Perry (1942) Kaj. 1544 (type).

Terminalia kajewskii Exell (1935) Kaj. 2196 (type).
Terminalia megalocarpa Exell (1935) Kaj. 2087 (type).
Timonius bougainvillensis Merr. & Perry (1945) Kaj. 1677 (type).
Trichospermum incanum Merr. & Perry (1939) Kaj. 1829 (type).
Tristiropsis dentata Radlk. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4619, 4620 (syntypes).
Tylorphora bukana Schltr. in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4416 (syntype).

Uncaria glabrescens Merr. & Perry (1944) Wat./Yale 140 (type).
Uncaria salomonensis (Rech.) Merr. & Perry (1941) Rech. 4449 (syntype).
Uruparia salomonensis Rech. (1912) Rech. 4449 (syntype).

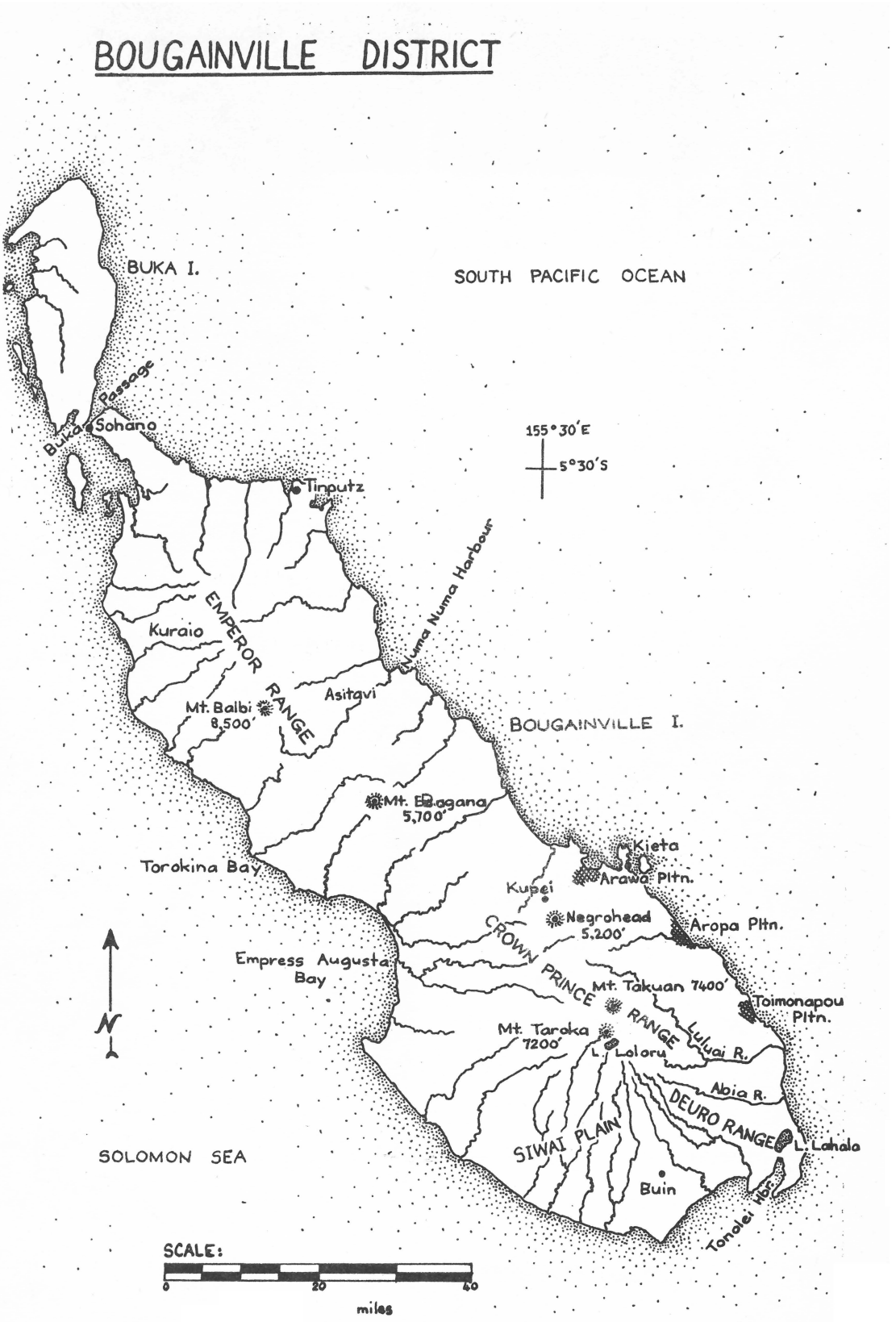
Vavaea bougainvillensis B.L. Burtt (1935) Wat. 803-B (type).
Vavaea kajewskii Merr. & Perry (1940) Kaj. 1960 (type).

Weinmannia purpurea Perry (1949) Kaj. 1738 (type).
Wedelia rechingeriana Muschler in Rech. (1913) Rech. 4052, 4417 (syntypes).

Zanthoxylum megistophyllum (B.L. Burtt) Hartley (1966) Wat. 344-B (type).

MAP OF

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT


BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT
BUKA I.
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Buka Passage
Sohano
155°30'E
5°30'S
Tinputz
Numa Numa Harbour
EMPEROR RANGE
Kuraio
Asitavi
Mt. Balbi 8,500'
BOUGAINVILLE I.
Mt. Bagana 5,700'
Kieta
Arawa Pltn.
Torokina Bay
Kupei
Negrohead 5,200'
Aropa Pltn.
CROWN PRINCE RANGE
Empress Augusta Bay
Mt. Takuan 7400'
Toimonapou Pltn.
Mt. Taroka 7200'
L. Loloru
Lulual R.
Abia R.
DEURO RANGE
L. Lahalo
STWAI PLAIN
SOLOMON SEA
Buin
Tonolei Hot Springs
N
SCALE:
0
20
40
miles

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